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MEMOIR

OF

INCREASE SUMNER,

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS SON

WILLIAM H. SUMNER.

TOGETHER WITH

A GENEALOGY OF THE SUMNER FAMILY.

PREPARED FOR THE

New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

BOSTON:
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,
15 Brattle Street.
1854.

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MEMOIR.

INCREASE SUMNER, Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Roxbury in the County of Suffolk, now Norfolk, on the 27th of November, 1746. His portrait, the engraving of which precedes this sketch, was taken in the robes worn by the Justices of the S. J. Court until about 1792. In the year 1797, after he was chosen Governor, it was retouched, and the hair dressed and powdered as he then wore it.

The house of his father, in which his birth took place, stood on the site of Hall's new brick block of buildings in Washington street, Roxbury, nearly opposite to Sumner street. This house, in which his mother then resided, being exposed to the shot of the enemy during the siege, the family removed to Dorchester, and had a temporary residence on the farm left him by his father, called "Morgan's," now belonging to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, whose house he afterwards built. He gave an outright deed of this estate to his son a few days after he was taken sick, anticipating the fatal termination of his complaint, and declared his intention not to make a will. After the Revolution, he purchased the house and land formerly owned by Judge Auchmuty, which was a confiscated estate, and lived there until his death. This house, situated on Bartlett street, is now occupied by Mr. Charles Bradford. Opposite to it lies the estate of fourteen acres (in the centre of the city of Roxbury) which his father-in-law, Mr. Hyslop, purchased for him, and in cultivating which, after he had ploughed down the breastworks erected in the time of the war, and made it an open field, he took great pleasure. This estate was recovered of his heirs by Joseph Dudley, as tenant in tail, a few years after his death, when Mrs. Sumner removed to Boston.

His ancestor, William Sumner, it is said, came from Burcester

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I cannot say; but this is certain, people's minds have been much agitated, but they can't tell very well at what, as all remains as yet a profound secret.

I shall write Mrs. Cushing, if I can find time, which I somewhat scruple about, as Mr. Quincy is at Portsmouth, and Mr. Walker in Connecticut, and the whole care of the office lies upon me."

Soon afterwards Mr. Sumner made a journey to Pownalboro'. On his return he wrote the following letter to his brother Cushing, which shows that a passage from the Kennebec to Boston was quite as hazardous, and occupied nearly as many days, as a voyage across the Atlantic to Europe does at the present time:

"Boston, Oct 4th, 1773.

Dear Sir, —

After a tedious passage of eight days, I arrived at Boston, where I found all friends well. The morning after I left you, we got out to sea with a fair wind which continued till afternoon, when it got further east and threatened a storm; to avoid which we put into Cape Porpus, and there remained until Monday morning, when we got out, but made poor progress, there being no wind. The next day we had a strong head wind, which obliged us to put into Piscataqua. The Captain determined to sell his load there, and I had determined to take land tacks and go home in the stage coach. Accordingly we prepared ourselves the next day to go up to town; but the rain and wind, of which there was an abundance, prevented. The Captain then altered his determination, and put out of the harbor three hours before day on Wednesday morning, the weather then being very uncertain. We had not got far when we found our mistake, and wished ourselves back again. Before we could see Cape Ann, a violent N. E. storm came on, and we were well nigh buried in the waves. The seas were so great as to throw the sloop nearly upon her beam ends, by which means our deck load shifted, and the water, we suppose, run in at the hatchways. We presently found between three and four feet of water in the hold, although the pumps were constantly going. You may well conceive the situation I was in.

Every thing seemed to be against us; the pumps got foul, the topping lift (the support of the boom) gave way, and the wind headed us nearly three points. Soon after we got our boom to the windward, which balanced the deck load on the other side, she righted. We at length weathered the Cape and got into Marblehead much worn with fatigue and hunger.

Thus, sir, I have given you a brief though dry statement of facts, which, as they have been very interesting to me, will not, I trust be very disagreeable to you. In the beginning of the siege, I was somewhat seasick; but fear soon took the place of sickness. I had feelings then which I was a stranger to before: in short, I expected little else than to fall a prey to the merciless waves; but, through the kindness of that Being to whose nod the sea and the storms are subject, I escaped, and have another opportunity of subscribing myself, Dear Sir, (with due sense of favors, and love and compliments to sister, and brother Roland,)

Your obliged friend,

And affectionate brother,

INCREASE SUMNER Jr.

Col. Cushing."

The following paragraph in a letter from Thomas Aylwin, a merchant, to his brother-in-law Col. Cushing, dated 21 Oct., 1773, shows what an *awful* consequence was apprehended in Boston from the introduction of tea into the colonies:

"The East India Company has liberty to export teas to America, which makes us uneasy, as it will not only hurt our sales, *but drain the continent of silver.*"

Mr. Sumner, in correspondence with his brother-in-law Cushing, at Pownalboro', mentions the state of public opinion on this subject. His letter, dated Boston, 8th Dec., 1773, says—

"We have been much agitated here for some time about the East India Company's tea, upon the arrival of which a vast assembly of people from this and the neighboring towns met at the Old South. For their proceedings I must refer you to the newspapers, and your brother. The consignees are now at the castle, and are obliged to keep very close. The tea, I believe, will be returned. What will be the consequence is uncertain. 'Tempus coronat opus.'"

In the year 1776, a period of great difficulties and fearful apprehensions, Mr. Sumner was chosen a member of the General Court, and continued to represent his native town the three following years, until, in 1780, he was elected a Senator for the county of Suffolk, which office he filled the two succeeding years, by the almost unanimous choice of his constituents. In the convention of 1777, for agreeing on a form of government, he held a seat; but the part which any one took in that body is now nearly forgotten, as no report of their proceedings was ever made, and the newspapers of that day mention the fact of a convention only as they did ordinary occurrences in the legislature.

On the 30th of September, 1779, he formed a connection interesting in every man's life, by his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hyslop, the daughter of William Hyslop, Esq., then of Boston, afterwards of Brookline, a woman of great intelligence, and of a remarkably amiable character. She was afterwards distinguished by her dignified presence, and no one could more acceptably have filled the station of a Governor's Lady than she.

In the same year he was chosen a member of the convention for forming a State constitution, the first plan not having been approved and adopted by the people.

In June, 1782, he was chosen a member of Congress by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in room of Timothy Danielson, who resigned; but Mr. Sumner never took his seat in that body.

In August of the same year, he was made an associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. This appointment was made but a short time after the State Constitution had gone into operation, and everything was in an unsettled state. After the turbulence of the conflict with the mother country had subsided, the loss of blood and treasure were severely felt. The paper currencies, which had been floated along by hope and credulity, and buoyed up by a spirit of patriotism, sunk in value. All confidence fled, and the war-worn soldier reluctantly yielded to the course of law which took from him his last penny, and left his family mendicants. Heavy taxes were laid to pay the interest of the public debt, which the people could not meet, and for the payment of which their cattle were distrained, and they were otherwise re-

duced to extremities. Symptoms of disaffection and acts of turbulence were witnessed in every part of the Commonwealth. The government were not prompt in avenging the insults offered to the majesty of the laws, but used palliatives and acted with indecision, until rebellion was open and direct.

This shew itself in the attempt to stop the County Courts, before the S. J. Courts were interrupted, and it was most commendably met by the Justices of that Court at Springfield, and in every place in which the disaffected assembled. Judge Cobb, of Taunton, who had been a member of Washington's military staff in the army of the Revolution, and who, after the peace, was appointed Maj. General of the Militia, when he found the court-house in Taunton was surrounded by an angry multitude, made his way through the populace, and, as he took his seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, proclaimed his determination "*to sit as a Judge or die as a General.*"

The Judges had a hard and painful task in discharging their duty. They however not only proceeded with discretion and humanity, but also with that fearlessness of consequences which performs its duty, and leaves the event to Heaven. To the firmness and independence of our judiciary, backed by the military power, we are much indebted for the suppression of the insurrection, and for the good government which followed those civil commotions.

The Judges who held their offices under the charter of William and Mary were removed by an act of the legislature, and five others were appointed. On the death of Jedediah Foster, one of the latter, Mr. Sumner was appointed to fill his place. This distinction was thought by all to be merited. He was then only thirty-six years of age, but the public had confidence in his integrity and ability, and the court considered him an acquisition to the bench.

His preference, in 1782, for a judicial to a political office, both of which were presented to his acceptance, was the turning point in his pursuits in life; whether he should assume the judicial robes or enter the political arena. For the judicial office he proved himself to be eminently qualified, and it cannot be

doubted, that, had he entered the field of politics at the time the choice was offered him, he would have been equally distinguished. A sufficient proof of this was the universal popularity with which he afterwards filled the office of Governor. He continued upon the bench for a long course of years, "approving himself to the public as a dispassionate, impartial, discerning, able and accomplished Judge."

The following extract from one of his charges to the grand jury will show how he felt and reasoned upon a subject of vital importance to the public, at a very early period of our existence:—

"Our venerable ancestors were early impressed with a sense of the importance of education to the rising generation. No sooner had they got footing in this inhospitable land, even while struggling with poverty and want on the one hand, and a savage foe on the other, than they laid a foundation for the proper education of their children, foreseeing that the prosperity of their then infant settlement depended upon it; and if a matter of such moment was neglected, their posterity would soon become as illiterate and uninformed as the natives they were contending with; and shall I presume that we, their posterity, will suffer an institution so wise, so important to society, to lie neglected? If such inhabitants did but consider the importance of education to the public, as well as to their children, they would exert themselves to carry the laws relating thereto into full execution; for how can a republican government be maintained but by the learning, virtue, public spirit and knowledge of its citizens?

"What remains then, gentlemen, to make us the happiest people on the globe, favored as we are with the wisest and the freest constitutions of civil government; encircled as we are with the blessings of peace, health, and plenty; but that we carry into private life those principles of reverence for the Supreme Governor of the world, and that industry, public spirit, frugality, and benevolence, which will not fail to insure the continuance of those blessings? Let every one, then, in his station, cultivate those virtues, and we should soon find that crimes would become less in number and in magnitude, and that society was rapidly ad-

vancing to its highest state of perfection. Thus we shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that we have discharged our duty, by contributing all in our power to the general welfare, which is best promoted by the practice of that righteousness, which always did, and which always will exalt and dignify the character of a nation. We have the happiness to live in a country where our rights are fully understood, and freely enjoyed; and America furnishes one among the few instances where the blessings of civil liberty and the rights of mankind have been the *primary* objects of their political institutions; in which the rich and the poor are equally protected; where the weak are defended against the usurpations of the violent; where the rights of conscience are freely enjoyed, and where merit and abilities can be the only claim to the favor of the public. May we not, then, pronounce that man destitute of the true principles of liberty, and unworthy the blessings of society, who does not at all times lend his aid to maintain and support a government, on the preservation and due administration of which depends his own political as well as private happiness. It is in vain to think of supporting a free government, unless it be by the virtue, public spirit and affection of its members. Governments of other descriptions may be supported by the intrigues of officers and magistrates, and by the terror of arms; but that which owes its existence to the will of the people, must derive its support from the same source. Hence it becomes the duty as well as the interest of every citizen to aid the magistrate in the faithful discharge of his office, without which the laws, or in other words the *will* of the great body of the people, cannot be carried into effect."

Judge Sumner was chosen, by the Legislature, one of a committee to revise the laws of the Commonwealth, on the 20th of Jan., 1785.* He was a member of the Massachusetts Convention which was called in 1789, for the purpose of discussing the Constitution for the Federal Government which had been sent to the

* This committee consisted of Hon. Francis Dana, Hon. Samuel Dexter and Theophilus Parsons, Esq., who were chosen the year before. By a separate resolve, Judge Sumner was added to that Committee.

several States for their adoption,—a question of the highest moment, requiring for its discussion those qualities of mind with which he was eminently endowed. Profound lawyers, able politicians, and eloquent orators were sent by the people to this body, to deliberate and decide. The prosperity, the dignity and strength of the nation were involved in it. To unite, was considered by all to be necessary; but on what terms it was as difficult as it was important to settle. The rights of all must be secured, and the honor and prosperity of the nation consulted. The interests of every section of the country were to be regarded, jarring claims to be adjusted, and discordant feelings to be reconciled. It requires a powerful grasp of thought to discuss, and the learning of ages to illustrate principles arising from moral and political relations among a free and enlightened people. The confederation of independent states, which carried us through the war, when union of effort by each was produced by the equality of danger to all, was not of sufficient strength to hold us together after that danger ceased to press upon us. The States, instead of a common enemy, began to contend with each other; and made a new form of government, with stronger obligatory powers, necessary to preserve the Federal Union. In the construction of this, some were fearful of giving too much power to the executive, while the advocates of a strong executive were afraid it would be overpowered by the unruly democracy of the house of representatives. Ames observed that "the known propensity of democracy was to licentiousness, which the ambitious call, and the ignorant believe to be, liberty." In this convention the subject of this memoir made several impressive speeches. In the debate concerning the adoption of the Constitution, the first trial of strength between the parties was upon the question of biennial or annual elections of the members of Congress. Judge Sumner took an influential part in favor of biennial elections. The democracy would not run wild, he thought, as the qualifications of the Federal electors were the same as those of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. We had, he hoped, sufficient restriction upon the electors in our State Constitution, as by it no person could vote, unless, besides a year's residence

in the town in which he claimed to vote, "he had a freehold estate in the same town, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds." If there were no pecuniary qualification, a pauper's vote would balance that of him who had everything at stake. To be sure, all men alike had their life and liberty to protect. The life of a pauper who slept in the gutter, and the liberty of such an one, was as much prized by him, as by those of his neighbors who were more prosperous; but they, besides their life and liberty, had an additional incentive to preserve the government, which with many was more operative than either or both the others, and for which they sometimes sacrificed them both, and that is property. The poor man, as he was without property, might be corrupted; but if he had some property at stake, he would feel its influence upon every vote he gave. This pecuniary qualification was low; but he hoped it would be sufficient to prevent those from voting, who had not fully estimated the value of this elective privilege. Any higher qualification would give the government an aristocratic character. The existing provision was a happy medium between the restraints of aristocracy and the licentiousness of democracy. The decision of the question of the pecuniary qualification of the voters was what gave the government the hope of stability at its starting, and yet only seven years after it went into operation, Ames, among many others, predicted its speedy downfall. In one of his letters to a friend, dated Philadelphia, March 9, 1796, he thus expresses himself:

"Whether the government will long outlive me is doubtful. I know it is sick, and many of the physicians say, of a mortal disease. A crisis now exists, the most serious I ever witnessed, and the more dangerous, because it is not dreaded. Yet, I confess, if we should navigate the Federal ship through this strait, and get out again into the open sea, we shall have a right to consider the chance of our government as mended. We shall have a lease for years,—say four or five,—not a freehold, certainly not a fee simple."

We remember before this to have heard a conversation between the then Judge Sumner, at his own gate in Roxbury where he was dealing with a marketer, and Mr. Ames, who, on his way from Dedham, frequently stopped to give the Judge a passing word. "What's the news in Boston this morning, Judge?" said he. Just then Mr. Mears, a neighbor, and attached to the Tory party, as he walked by the cart, inquired of the Judge, what he gave a pound for butter; who answered, "Ninepence." "Ninepence a pound for butter! Ninepence a pound for butter!!" repeating the words. "It did not use to be so in King George's day. Ninepence for sixpence! This is your new Government, is it? Ninepence a pound for butter,—it won't last;" and repeating his words, "ninepence a pound," jogged on and left the Judge and Mr. Ames together. The latter observed, "I am somewhat of that man's mind. It won't last. What do you think of it, Judge? I say it won't last, at least I fear it won't." The Judge, who always took the bright side of things, answered, "I do not fear it. The machinery is complex, but it is new. Let us see how it works. Let us give it a fair trial, Mr. Ames."

Some time afterwards Mr. Ames stopped again, and the following conversation occurred: "Well, Judge, what do you think of it now?" "Why? has anything taken place?" "Have you not heard of the doings of the Roxbury town meeting yesterday? It is in the morning papers." "I have not seen the papers," said the Judge, "what did they do?" "It is your own town, and surely you don't want a Dedham man to tell you what was done in a Roxbury town meeting. You will be sorry to hear, Judge, that your Constitution has given way in the point of your greatest security. After a long debate," said Mr. Ames, "not unpremeditatedly, the town decided that a man 'has an estate of the value of sixty pounds' if he is able to earn that sum within the year." "What!" answered the Judge, "without having a freehold estate or having in possession any personal property of that value?" "No property at all, as I understand it, Judge. A carpenter, who owned his tools, but nothing else, and who was able to work for his living, they admitted to vote for a representative to the General Court, and General Heath led the majority.

You see how it works. What do you think of it now, Judge?" "Why," says the Judge, "that construction never entered into any man's mind. It amounts almost to universal suffrage; it never will prevail; but if it does, Brother Ames, I must say that my confidence in it is very much diminished."

In our reference to the portrait of Gov. Sumner, we alluded to the costume in which it was taken. The dress of the Judges before the Revolution, and which was continued by them afterwards, was a black silk gown worn over a full black suit, white bands, and a silk bag for the hair. This was worn by the judges in civil causes, and criminal trials, excepting those for capital offences. In these they wore scarlet robes with black velvet collars, and cuffs to their large sleeves, and black velvet facings to their robes. The dignified appearance of the Judges, in either dress, made an impression upon the public mind of reverence for the authority of the law. The use of the robes was discontinued soon after the appointment of Judge Dawes to the bench. The Judge was a man of small stature, of a most amiable and excellent disposition, somewhat of a poet, but had a slight impediment in his speech which made him lisp. Dana, the Chief Justice, was also of small stature, but had a very impressive and authoritative manner. The Chief Justice took umbrage at this appointment, on account of what he considered the undignified appearance and utterance of Judge Dawes, and alleged that it was not for his qualifications, but by the influence of his father, who was a member of Gov. Hancock's Council, that he was appointed. Soon after Judge Dawes took his seat upon the bench, the Chief Justice came into Court without his robes, while the side Judges had theirs on. Upon their retiring to the lobby after the adjournment of the Court, Judge Sumner remonstrated with the Chief Justice against *his* undignified appearance without his robes, and said, "If you leave yours off, Chief Justice, we shall ours also; but remember what I say, if the people get accustomed to seeing the Judges in a common dress, without their robes, the Court will never be able to resume them." The Chief Justice, with a remark of great asperity, persisted in his determination, and from that period the robes, which gave such dignity to the bench, were laid aside.

The following extracts of a letter from Judge Sumner to Judge Wm. Cushing, dated Roxbury, 14th February, 1794, and Judge Cushing's reply on the 24th of the same month, will show the state of political feeling among some orders of the people.

In his letter Judge Sumner says, "We have but little this way, either of business or pleasure, worth communicating. The public mind, for want of something more important, has been almost entirely directed towards theatrical entertainments. Such has been the rage for this new species of exhibition, that the gallery tickets, on the first night, were sold by speculators for more than twelve times their prime cost; but I believe the rage is abating, and probably in a little time the reason and good sense of the people will take the place of their unbounded curiosity. The house is indeed superb, and, it is said, exceeds anything of the kind in America. The performances are variously spoken of; some applaud, others condemn; I suppose they are tolerable, and nothing more. The design, at first, was to avoid party matters, but the people in the galleries the other night prevailed, after much noise and some confusion, to the no small terror of the ladies, and obliged the music to play up '*Ça Ira.*'

"I forgot to mention that Prince Edward, fourth son of George, the British King, is now in Boston from Quebec, waiting a ship from Halifax, to convey him to the West Indies to take the command of the British forces there. I have not seen him yet, but expect to dine in company with him to-morrow. Cousin Mary Cushing is now with us on a visit, and says she saw him last evening at a very crowded assembly, where he behaved with great ease and politeness, and that he danced gracefully, to the entire approbation of all the ladies. A small incident he met with on the journey from Canada, he thus relates: At a tavern, an honest New England man thus accosted him: 'Well, how do you do, sir,—and are you really the son of King George?' He answered that he was. 'Amazing!' said the man, '*and how does your daddy do?*' 'He was well,' said the Prince, 'when I heard last from him.' 'Well, now,' said the honest man, 'don't you think he was wrong in quarrelling with America as he did?' 'I don't know but he was,' said the other, 'but there's no foreseeing

at all times how matters will turn out.' 'True,' said the man, 'but if it hadn't been for that plaguy quarrel, I suppose he might have been King here yet.' Although our honest citizen came to the point rather abruptly, he seemed to understand it, and I suppose was willing to let the Prince philosophize upon and dilate the principle he advanced at his leisure."

The following is a part of Judge Cushing's letter in reply to the above :—

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1794.

DEAR SIR, —

I thank you for your kind letter of the 14th inst., containing matters of information and amusement.

As to the theatre, I stand pretty indifferent, and would as soon read a good play as see it acted, abating the pleasure of having good company around me. * * * The theatre would be well enough if confined within the bounds of morality and decency, and not made an *engine of party*. You speak of the house at Boston as exceeding everything American. The English actors speak of this, as equalling or exceeding anything in London.

The anecdote of the Prince and the countryman is humorous and natural enough. * * *

Entre nous, some gentlemen have proposed to me to stand for the first magistracy of our State; but many weighty reasons prompted me to decline the too high and arduous task. There is our good Lieut. Governor,* who stands in the direct line of promotion, and who has waded through a sea of political troubles and grown old in labors for the good of his country. Why not he! Were I permitted to step out of that line, and dictate for a whole people, I believe I could name one of a suitable age, situation and circumstances, who would serve their real interests, without regard to names.

We had one case of consequence in Court. A French privateer captured a vessel and brought her into Baltimore. The French Consul condemned her as British property. An American and some Swedes, claiming the whole property of vessel and cargo, applied to the Federal District Court for restitution, on plea

[* Samuel Adams, who was chosen Governor that year.]

to y^e^ jurisdiction. The Judge refused cognizance. On appeal to y^e^ Circuit Court, the decree of the jurisdiction was affirmed, and on appeal to y^e^ Supreme Court here, both decrees were reversed, and y^e^ cause remanded to y^e^ District Court for trial. It was also determined that the French Consul had no jurisdiction in the United States over Americans or neutrals; or, rather, no jurisdiction unless it should be given by treaties; and there was none in this case."

The principal if not the only objection made to Judge Sumner's removal from the Supreme bench to the Chair of State, was the capacity, fidelity and usefulness, with which he served the community in the judicial department. But the public, rightly judging that the integrity and capacity with which he filled the office of a Judge, was the surest pledge of his fidelity and usefulness in a still higher and more important station, turned their attention to him as the most suitable person to fill the office of chief magistrate.

He received the spontaneous suffrages of a large portion of the people in 1796, without consenting to be a candidate for that office. This was owing in some degree to the declining popularity of Governor Adams, whose concealed hostility to the late Gov. Hancock was publicly alleged, and who was suspected of sympathizing with the French party, and of entertaining unfriendly feelings to the administration of the Federal Government. It was a time when the sympathies of the populace with the revolutionary party in France (exemplified by the incident at the theatre related in Judge Sumner's letter above cited) were still strong, and many of the people wore the French cockade in their hats. Mobs assembled on many occasions, to celebrate the horrid events of the early part of the French revolution, and on one of these, when a large number had collected in Liberty Square, and were becoming riotous, the High Sheriff summoned the posse comitatus, and with Attorney General Sullivan, his son William, and many others, went out and read the riot act, and attempted to quell the mob. It being dark, the Attorney General carried in his hand a lantern, which was almost immediately extinguished by a blow of a stick from one of the rioters, and the Sheriff and

his assistants were themselves obliged to disperse. These facts were represented to Gov. Adams, who was requested to call out the militia, which he refused to do, remarking that it was "a mere watermelon frolic," and not worthy the notice of the government. This was one of the many incidents that tended to reduce Gov. Adams's popularity. He declined a re-nomination, in his speech to the Legislature at the January Session in 1797, and Judge Sumner, in April following, was elected Governor by the people. He had long been looked upon as the most prominent character to fill the Gubernatorial chair. Judge Wm. Cushing, in his letter before inserted, (which was written years previous to the public nomination of his late colleague on the Supreme bench for that office,) alluded to him. But Judge Sumner would not then hearken to it, and advised all his friends to give their influence for Chief Justice Dana, who was thought to be ambitious of the place.

There were no caucuses at that time for the nomination of candidates to office. Various persons were proposed in the several newspapers, and public opinion was somewhat concentrated by the discussion of their relative merits at the County Courts. Among other distinguished persons named in the newspapers for Governor, were His Honor Moses Gill, Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Hon. James Sullivan, Hon. Francis Dana, General Henry Knox, and Judge Wm. Cushing; but such was the popularity of Judge Sumner, that, out of about 25,000 votes, the whole number cast, he received nearly 15,000, being between three and four thousand more than all the others voted for. And so acceptable was his administration, that on the succeeding year he received more than 17,000 out of 21,000 votes, many towns, and some of them very large ones, giving him their unanimous vote.

In the newspapers of the day we find that on the 2d of June, 1797, the people of Boston learning the hour that the Governor elect would set out from Roxbury to take the oaths of qualification, between two and three hundred citizens on horseback and in carriages, escorting His Honor the Lieut. Governor, proceeded to Roxbury; at the boundaries of which they were met by a numerous and respectable cavalcade belonging to that and the adjacent

towns, and with them marched to the residence of the Governor elect, from whence they escorted a long procession to the State House. In the carriages were the Selectmen of Roxbury, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Sheriffs of the two Counties, Generals Knox and Lincoln, and many other highly respectable citizens of the Capital and the neighboring towns. The whole formed in State Street; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in their presence, proclaimed from the eastern balcony of the State House, as was then the custom, that His Excellency Increase Sumner, Esq., was chosen Governor, and His Honor Moses Gill, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, for the ensuing political year. The whole assembly then joined in three hearty cheers, and Capt. Bradlee's Artillery having hailed the annunciation with a Federal salute, the multitude dispersed.

At this time Governor Sumner was in the vigor of life, and in this respect formed a contrast to his immediate predecessors. Hancock was so infirm with the gout, that his servants made an arm chair and carried him from his carriage up the stairs to the Council Chamber in the Old State House, when he went to meet the Legislature; and Adams, older than he, was somewhat bent with years, and showed his infirmity when he walked in the State processions. But on the election day when his successor marched at the head of the Legislative body, on its return from hearing the Election Sermon at the Old South, as he passed in at the door of the Old State House where the apple-woman sat, she was heard to exclaim, "Thank God, we have got a Governor that can walk, at last."

This was the last session that the General Court held in that building, except that, according to adjournment, they met there on the 10th of January, 1798, and on the following day the Governor and Legislature, with the different officers of the Government, moved in procession to the Representatives' Room in the New State House, when the Rev. Dr. Thacher, as Chaplain of the Legislature, dedicated the building "to the honor of God and the People's good."

Dr. Eustis, in behalf of the Representatives of Boston, thanked the House for its politeness in permitting them to take the front range of seats opposite the Speaker.

The next day (Jan. 12) Governor Sumner addressed the Legislature. In his speech he expressed his joy, in common with his fellow-citizens, at the completion of the "stately edifice, not less honorable to the Commonwealth, at whose expense it was erected, than ornamental to the Capital which generously provided the place," and after speaking of the beauty and convenience of the plan, the advantages of its situation, &c., he proceeded to say, "We will then, under the smiles of Heaven, unite in dedicating it to the *honor, freedom, independence and security of our country.* In this House, may the true principles of the best system of civil government the world has ever seen, be uniformly supported. Here, may every practice and principle be successfully opposed, that tend to impair it. Here may every act of the Legislature be the result of cool deliberation and sound judgment. And in this House, on all necessary occasions, may the Supreme Executive, agreeably to the laws of the land, *in mercy cause judgment to be executed.*"

In allusion to the quasi war with France, (the treaties between the two governments having been repealed by an act of Congress,) he remarked, "The citizens of America love peace, and sincerely wish to cultivate friendship with all nations. But should necessity, which Heaven forbid, compel them to the last resort, the same undaunted spirit and firmness will be discovered in the just defence of their independence, which were so conspicuous at the time it was obtained."

In his office of chief magistrate, he showed the same careful attention to the new duties he was called upon to perform, as he had done in other situations. He dressed in uniform on all military occasions, notwithstanding his brethren of the bench and the bar endeavored to dissuade him from it. He thought that the militia, whether it was regarded as the preserver of domestic peace, of the rights of the states, or as a guard against a sudden foreign invasion, and trained to fight "*pro aris et focis,*" deserved the particular countenance of the Governor, who was its constitutional commander-in-chief; especially, as the hostile measures of the French Government led to the apprehension of a rupture between the two countries. The dress became his

portly and commanding figure, and his first appearance in it on the Common, a few days after his inauguration, to deliver the commissions to the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, met the public approbation. Many consider this as one of our most imposing ceremonies. Certainly it is the most intimidating to those officers who take a part in it, and have to march up to the Governor in the public presence on the Common, to resign, or receive their commissions from his hands. It is such as frequently effaces the remembrance of the speeches, which the ceremonies of the day require of those who are invested with office, however well committed they may have been. On this first occasion of the Governor's appearance, his commanding air, in his military costume, added to the trepidation so commonly exhibited. It was not always, however, attended with irremediable embarrassment; for in one instance it was the cause of one of the best speeches ever uttered.

After the Ensign had marched up, quite out of breath, and stood paralyzed before the Governor, he, in his address, charged him with his duties, and spoke of the courage and good conduct expected and required of him to whom the standard of the corps was entrusted in times of peril, and delivered the color to his trembling hand. The recollection of the well-conned speech of the Ensign, in response to the charge which he knew he should receive, entirely forsook him. After an indistinct repetition several times of the words, "May it please your Excellency,"—without uttering a syllable of the complimentary expressions intended for the new Governor, and still hesitating what to say,—and after again repeating the words of form, "May it please your Excellency," he made a bold effort to rid himself of his embarrassment, and suiting the action to the word, exclaimed, "*I have got this standard, and I will keep it.*" Thus blundering out, in the fewest words possible, the whole duty of a standard-bearer—"I have got this standard, and I will keep it."

Governor Sumner felt it to be his duty also to attend the reviews of the militia in various places. At Lexington, in September, 1797, Brigadier General Walker's brigade, wholly in uniform, defiled before him. In the following year, at the request

of Major General Hull, the Governor reviewed the whole of the Third Division at Concord. This was the first time, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that so large a body of troops were assembled together in presence of the Commander-in-Chief. They numbered about 4,000 men, who evidently felt the pride of the occasion.* But their fine appearance was marred by a severe northeast storm, to which they were exposed for some hours, and which drove them from the field before the review and manœuvres were completed. At this time the Major General, who was fatigued with the labors of preparation, and had great anxiety of mind, was struck with a paralysis, as he sat on his horse, wet, and exposed to the cold storm.

It may not have occurred to others, (for the writer has never heard it remarked, although it has always impressed itself on his mind,) that the nerves of the General never were so strong after this attack as before, and that it was owing to this that he, who had shown himself so courageously in the Revolutionary Army, at the storming of Stony Point and in other battles, and who had received the compliments of General Washington for covering the retreat at White Plains, faltered in his duty at Detroit, in 1812. Although a paralytic may be restored sufficiently not to be observed on common occasions, it is seldom that the nervous system recovers itself sufficiently to be trusted when put in peril by a sudden attack of superior force. This, we apprehend, would have made a better defence of his conduct on that occasion, than was submitted to the court martial which broke him.

It was remarked that the Governor appeared in uniform on public occasions without aids. This is unusual for a commander-in-chief, but it was not out of disrespect to the militia, for when application was made to him for commissions by two distinguished members of the community,† whose aid would have

* General Brooks was the predecessor of General Hull in the command of that Division, a great number of the uniform companies of which he assembled on Cambridge Common to receive the President of the United States in 1789. General Washington after passing the line, and observing their military conduct and appearance, made the complimentary remark to General Brooks, in allusion to our final success in the Revolutionary war, "Ah! General, if we had had such troops as these, we should have made short work of it!"

† Hon. Josiah Quincy, and William Sullivan, Esqs.

been of great assistance, he declined to make the appointments, because there was no provision, made by law, for the rank of those officers. That was afterwards fixed, and Governor Strong, his successor, being zealously urged, most reluctantly (for he had not a spark of military feeling) appointed John Phillips, Esq. of Andover, and the son of Governor Sumner, as his aids-de-camp, in 1806, with the rank, given them by law, of Lieutenant Colonel.

In his exertions to increase the munitions of war, and to provide gun-houses or additional arsenals for the artillery in various parts of the Commonwealth, the Governor was eminently successful. He thus added to his popularity by his attention to the military department, which had not been cherished with any particular fondness by any of his predecessors in office.

It was by his coolness and firmness, and his confidence in the general government, that he did much to strengthen and support it, at a period when the elements of our political establishments were severely tested. With the illustrious man who was at that time President of the United States, he had long been associated; he loved him as a friend and kinsman, and respected him as a statesman.

Governor Sumner was re-elected in 1799, but was unable to enter upon the duties of the office. It is worthy of remark, as showing his great popularity after two years' administration, that he received the *unanimous* vote of 180 towns out of 393, the whole number in the State, (which included the District of Maine;) New Bedford threw but one dissenting vote, and several other towns but one or two. He was languishing on a bed of sickness at the time of the meeting of the General Court, at the commencement of the political year; but the Legislature having some constitutional scruples about the right of the Lieutenant Governor to act as chief magistrate after the death of the Governor, without his acceptance of the office, this ceremony took place in the bed chamber of the dying Governor, who was willing to yield his last breath in the performance of his duty. On the 7th of June, in the fifty-third year of his age, he closed his life, to the unspeakable grief of an affectionate family, and of a sympathizing community. "No death," (says Mr. Knapp, whose

"Biographical sketches of eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and men of Letters," contain the groundwork of this memoir) "no death, except Washington's," (which took place six months afterwards,) "was ever more deeply deplored in Massachusetts."

His decease having been announced to the Legislature by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Gill, resolutions were passed by that body, that his remains should be interred with military honors at the public expense. A committee of both Houses was appointed to arrange and direct the order and ceremonies of the funeral, which took place on Wednesday, the 12th of June, and was the most solemn and imposing that had ever been witnessed in the Commonwealth. The military escort was commanded by Brigadier General Winslow, and a description of the procession, and also some constitutional points which his sickness and death involved, may be found in the very interesting "Recollections of the last days of Governor Sumner" by the late Solicitor General, Daniel Davis, in the note below.* All classes of citizens mingled

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* "No Governor of Massachusetts was ever more loved and venerated than Governor Sumner. His amiable disposition, conciliating manners, and unblemished integrity, both as a Judge and a Chief Magistrate, rendered him the object of universal respect and confidence.

His last election for Governor was on the first Monday of April, 1799. He was then in declining health; and for several weeks before the last Wednesday of May following, when he was to be qualified and inaugurated as Governor for that year, it was too manifest that he would never be able to enter upon the duties of the office.

When the Legislature convened on the day of election, and it was ascertained that the Governor was then on his death-bed, it became a subject of immediate and interesting enquiry, what was to be the state of the Supreme Executive for the ensuing year. No similar case had occurred under the Constitution. Governor Sumner had been constitutionally and almost unanimously elected Governor; but it became certain from the state of his health, that the investiture of the office, according to the forms and usages of the government, could never be conferred upon him. There was a governor elect, with all the powers which the suffrages of the people could confer; but, these powers could not be exercised, until the oaths of office and other ceremonies required by the Constitution and the usages of the State were administered and pursued. Mr. Gill had been duly elected Lieutenant Governor, and the apprehensions of some judicious members of the Legislature were that there would be a sort of *interregnum*. The Lieutenant Governor could exercise the Supreme Executive power only in case of vacancy in the office of Governor. There then existed no such vacancy. Under these novel and interesting circumstances, the Legislature decided to take every step, and pursue the same course that would have been pursued if the

their sympathies on this mournful occasion. The officers of the militia dressed in uniform, with weeds on the sabbaths; and badges of respect for the memory of the deceased were generally worn for forty days.

Governor elect was able and ready to enter upon the duties of his office, so far as the same was practicable from the then state of the Governor's health. Accordingly a committee of both Houses was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and if it were possible for him to receive the message, to inform him of his election. I was one of that Committee on the part of the Senate, and was present during the whole important and affecting ceremony.

We first had an interview with his physician, the late Dr. John Warren, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it were possible for the committee to see the Governor and deliver the message. It was the Doctor's opinion that it might be possible for the committee to be admitted, but he refused our admittance until he had seen the Governor, immediately preceding the moment that we had appointed to wait upon him. When we arrived at the Governor's mansion in Roxbury, Dr. Warren [after pointing out to him the necessity of the proposed action, which he admitted,] told us we might proceed. We entered the chamber; and the scene that immediately followed can neither be described nor conceived. The Governor was raised in his bed, and received the committee in his usual kind and polite manner. The late Col. Dawes, who was the chairman of the committee, immediately delivered the message, in a very dignified and emphatic manner. I shall never forget the words of the Governor's answer. They were these: 'Gentlemen, I am extremely grateful to the people of the Commonwealth for the honor they have conferred upon me by electing me to the office of their Governor; I now declare to you my acceptance of the office, and will wait upon the Legislature to take the oaths of office, *as soon as my health will permit.*' As he pronounced the last words he was much affected, and fell back upon his pillow, from which, I presume, his venerable head was never again raised.

I have no doubt that he was prepared and enabled to go through this ceremony by the aid of some slight stimulant, probably a few drops of laudanum. I thought I perceived the effect of it, from the impressive manner in which he spoke in his then state of extreme weakness and in the clear view of speedy dissolution. There was not a person present who was not affected even to tears. There could be no incident in human life more awful and overwhelming to the feelings.

These facts and circumstances were made known to the Legislature in a written and circumstantial report, which was entered on the journals of the Senate; and in consequence thereof, all doubts respecting the vacancy of the office of Governor were removed.

Governor Sumner lived several days after the important and heart-rending scene above described. When his death was announced at the State House, the Legislature took immediate measures for a public funeral at the expense of the State. A Committee of arrangements for this purpose was immediately selected. I was one of them on the part of the Senate, and was present and active during the whole ceremony. A more trying scene, if possible, was yet to be passed through. A sub-Committee was selected to wait upon Mrs. Sumner and inform her of the intended arrangements for a public funeral and request her acquiescence therein. This painful

On the 13th, the Lieutenant Governor made his speech to the Legislature. He remarked, "It is not suitable to the present interview, that I should attempt an eulogy on the character of the late Governor Sumner; but it may be proper for me to observe,

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and distressing duty was assigned to the present Judge [E. H.] Robbins (who was then Speaker of the House) and myself. On the evening of the day of the Governor's decease, Judge Robbins and myself waited upon Mrs. Sumner, and had an interview with her in her chamber. According to legislative etiquette, it belonged to me as the representative of the first branch of the Legislature to conduct the interview; but I told Judge Robbins that it was impossible for me to do it, that my feelings would not support me in it, and he kindly undertook it himself. The scene was less trying to him on account of his having frequent and friendly intercourse with the family during the whole of the Governor's last sickness. If I had been summoned to the decisions of the last judgment, I could not have been more horror-struck, than at the moment I entered Mrs. Sumner's chamber. The interview was short, and I retired from it with a degree of excitement and feeling that you can more easily conceive than I can describe. Mrs. Sumner was calm and dignified throughout the whole distressing scene. She gave her consent to the arrangements contemplated by the Legislature, but with manifest reluctance, and I believe altogether from a sense of duty, and contrary to her private feelings.

I of course attended the funeral, and assisted from the commencement to the conclusion of it. The funeral service was first performed at the mansion house, and a most excellent and pathetic prayer was offered by the present Dr. Porter of Roxbury. John Adams, who was then President of the United States, attended the funeral. I saw him when he left his carriage and was announced, as he entered the house, by Sheriff Cutler, then Sheriff of Norfolk.

I cannot be certain as to the number of the military that were ordered out upon this occasion. My impression is that it consisted of four regiments. But it is a fact most vivid in my recollection, that the procession reached from the mansion of the Governor to the Old South meeting house, where a discourse was delivered, and divine service performed by the late Rev. Dr. Thacher, then Chaplain to the General Court. The coffin (but whether it contained the body or not* I have some doubt) was placed in the broad aisle of the church. Dr. Thacher was very much fatigued by the ceremonies of the day, and did not distinguish himself very much by the discourse he delivered.

The following interesting facts I had from Dr. Lloyd, who was one of his physicians, and in attendance to the close of the Governor's life. He told me that the body was opened, (I presume by the consent of the family,) the vital organs were all removed, and a proper quantity of pulverized hemlock bark was put into the cavity of the body. This was necessary to preserve it, on account of the warmth of the weather. Dr. Lloyd described to me the state of the vital organs. He observed he had never seen an instance where they had become more affected and decayed. He described the heart and the liver as being perforated in a remarkable manner and to a most unusual degree. He attributed these effects to the suspension of the exercise which the Governor had for many years taken by travelling on the circuits while he

[* It did, and was inclosed in another]

that the dignity of his person, the equanimity and mildness of his temper, his real unaffected piety, his natural and governmental talents, rendered him an ornament to society and a blessing in the world."

The answers from both Houses were full of regard for the deceased, and showed the appreciation he was held in by the Legislature. The Senate thus expressed themselves:—

"We lament—we *individually* and deeply lament—the heavy loss which the Commonwealth has sustained in the death of our late excellent Governor. He possessed an assemblage of virtues and talents, which eminently qualified him for his dignified station. The great majority of suffrages by which he was last re-elected fully evinces the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and the high sense they entertained of his merit. His candor and sincerity, the purity of his mind and invariable rectitude of his conduct will long secure him a place in their grateful remembrances. His death, therefore, is not less a public than a distressing private calamity. But unerring wisdom guides the counsels of Heaven, and it is our duty patiently to submit to this mournful dispensation."

The following is the answer of the House of Representatives, as reported by the Committee of which John Lowell, Jr., Esq. was Chairman:—

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was on the bench. And he was decidedly of opinion that these effects and the consequent loss of health was to be attributed to the change in the Governor's mode of life. He also informed me that the vital organs, after they were examined, were restored to the body and buried with it.

The sight of the Governor's portrait at your house yesterday has revived all these impressions and recollections. They are known to no person now alive but Judge Robbins and myself; and I thought a sketch of them might be interesting to you, and have devoted an hour this morning to the recital of them. They are the effusions of the moment, and therefore no apology is necessary for the rapid manner in which they have been stated.

I loved and venerated Governor Sumner as a father and friend. The recollections of his kindness and condescension to me while he was on the bench, and I a young man struggling for my bread, without money, patronage or education, will never be effaced from a grateful heart. Respectfully your friend, &c.

Summer street, March 15th, 1829. DANIEL DAVIS.

To Col. Benj. Welles." *

[* Col. W. married the Governor's eldest daughter.]

"We, the House of Representatives, sincerely sympathize with your Honor in the grief occasioned by the death of our late excellent Chief Magistrate. In adverting to this melancholy event, we cannot refrain from pausing, and dwelling for a moment on those qualities of the deceased which so remarkably endeared him to his fellow-citizens. In him were singularly united all those virtues which conciliate affection, and command respect. To an uncommon mildness of temper, and a disposition to promote the happiness of all, were joined unshaken firmness, and an unyielding sense of duty. His knowledge and discernment enabled, and his regard for the public good prompted him to make the most judicious appointments. A correct and enlightened understanding, and a long and intimate acquaintance with the science of jurisprudence, qualified him to form just opinions of the expediency and constitutionality of such legislative acts as were submitted to his consideration. The whole tenor of his life evinced the sincerity of his piety, and his unaffected patriotism. Surely the death of such a magistrate, and at such a crisis, must be considered as a most serious public calamity; and if the ardent prayers of his fellow-citizens could have prolonged his most valuable life, long, very long, would he have continued a blessing and an ornament to his country. Nor will his death be lamented by the citizens of this State alone; the friends of the Federal Government, throughout the Union, will deeply regret the loss of a man, who, in discharging the important duties of his high office, gave, on every proper occasion, his decided support to the measures of that government."

The testimonials of respect for his character from various sources were very numerous. His name was given to a great number of infants who were baptized that year; the reverend clergy, the orators and poets of the day paid many warm tributes to his memory. On the day of his funeral, business was suspended, the shops were closed, and the expression of sorrow and mourning was everywhere visible.

His person was attractive and commanding. He was of elevated stature and well proportioned. His countenance was remarkable for composure, and was often lighted up with a smile

of peculiar sweetness. Many a young practitioner at the bar has borne testimony to the pleasure and relief he felt, when he was addressing the Court in fear and trembling, in catching the kind looks of Judge Sumner—looks of encouragement and protection which never disappointed the youthful advocate. In his manners he was polite and unassuming, yet dignified and manly. He never compromised or forgot his dignity in any place or circle, even in the moments of his greatest familiarity. His mind was naturally strong, and its various powers were well balanced. He was remarkably free from every thing that had the appearance of party spirit or rancour. His candor and moderation were known to all men. He possessed an unusual degree of self-command. Divesting himself of prejudice and passion, he examined with deliberation and impartiality, and decided with rectitude and wisdom. His cool and dispassionate temper reflects more honor on his memory, inasmuch as it was less the effect of a peculiarly happy constitutional temperament, than of moral discipline and culture, and the benign influence of a religious principle.

Humility without meanness, the incontestible proof of a superior mind, was a distinguishing trait in his character. No one ever heard or saw in his conversation or deportment anything that had the appearance of pride, vanity, or affectation; or that could be construed into an ostentatious display of his own talents, virtues or services.

Though raised to the highest dignity it was in the power of the citizens of the Commonwealth to bestow, he was never accused nor suspected of employing any unworthy arts to gain the popular favor; nor of obtruding himself on the public as a candidate for places of power and trust. On the contrary, such was his modesty that when he found the eyes of the community were turned upon him, he appeared not a little surprised and "disordered at the deep regard he drew." It was owing to this, perhaps, that he declined a place in Congress when it was offered to him in 1782; and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, which Governor Hancock importuned his acceptance of, and which he was finally prevailed upon to take. His unwillingness to be considered a candidate for the chair of State may have been the result of the same feeling.

Having come into the possession of a considerable property by the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Hyslop, which took place the year before his election, he was enabled to maintain a hospitality and appear in a style of life in accordance with the generous and social qualities of his heart, and to support the dignity of his station as First Magistrate of a great and respectable Commonwealth. He drove a coach and four on all public occasions. He breakfasted the cavalry and other escorts who volunteered their services on Commencement day, and to the reviews. He was liberal in his receptions of all public characters and strangers of distinction, and entertained at his festive board the Councillors, Senators and prominent members of the House of Representatives, the judicial and other high officers of the government, and distinguished citizens; and devoted much larger sums to the hospitality becoming a chief magistrate, and to the maintenance of the dignity of the government, than his mere salary would have afforded.

In the more private and tender relations of life he was uncommonly amiable,—a devoted son, a loving and attentive husband, a kind and affectionate father and friend. The purity of his morals was never called in question, and the manner of his life was in a singular degree blameless and exemplary.

He was a substantial practical farmer, and attended personally to the cultivation of the soil, and set an example of good husbandry to his neighbors. He was an excellent horseman, and a great admirer of fine cattle. He was fond of agriculture and gave his attention to improvement in the methods of carrying on its various branches. During his temporary residence at Dorchester, at the time of the siege of Boston, he grafted with his own hand the whole orchard of fruit trees on his farm. He gave much practical instruction to his son in relation to horticulture as well as the other branches of a farmer's profession, and kept him at work in the garden and the field, and the information thus acquired has proved of great value and has been a great gratification to him during his subsequent life.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and President for many years of the Board of Trustees

of the Roxbury Grammar School, in which he received his education.

In early life, and about the time he entered on the practice of the law, he made a public profession of Christianity as the rule of his religious faith and practice, and became a member of the Congregational Society and Church of the Rev. Dr. Porter in Roxbury. He was impressed with an habitual sense of the truths of religion, and of the importance of its institutions. The temptations of affluence and blandishments of polished life did not, as it too frequently happens, unsettle his principles and corrupt his morals, and thus make shipwreck of faith and a good conscience; but, he held fast his integrity to the end, and was justly esteemed an exemplary member of the Church.

The closing scene of his life was not the least interesting and instructive. His disorder (*angina pectoris*) was attended with great bodily pain and distress, which he bore with Christian patience and fortitude. He was not insensible of the alarming nature of his disease, and when under the impression that his spirit was soon to take its flight, he took a particular and affectionate leave of his family.

Dr. Porter, who visited him by his request, at a time of his sickness when he appeared to have the full exercise of his reason, and to be apprehensive that his departure was near, thus relates a part of his conversation, in his excellent funeral discourse:—

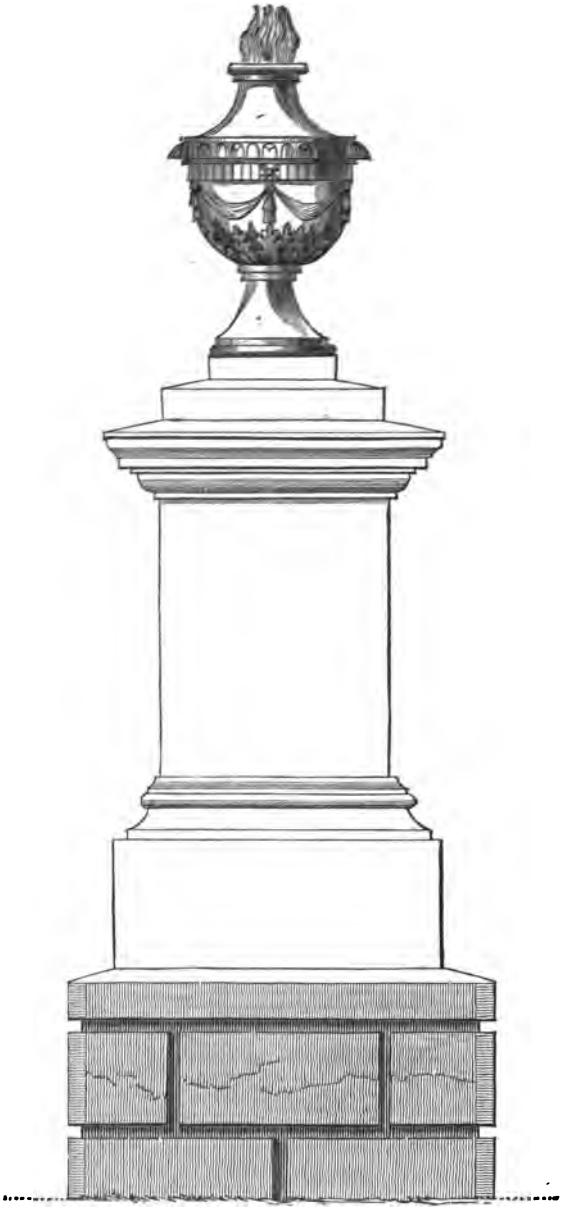
"A dying bed," he said, "is not the place for one to begin to attend to his religion and prepare for another world. I have not been unmindful of these concerns. I have thought *much* of them. The more I have reflected on the subject of religion, the more has my mind been settled and confirmed in its reality and importance. I am sensible that many infirmities and errors have attended me; but I trust I have the testimony of my conscience to the general rectitude of my views and conduct in life."

"At a subsequent period," says Dr. Porter, "on the conclusion of the office of devotion, performed at his request, he said, with a gesture and emphasis, the impression of which I shall not easily lose, 'I AM RESIGNED.'"

Thus, having scarcely passed the meridian of life, ended the mortal career of an exemplary magistrate and citizen, whose conduct and example made an indelible impression upon the community, and whom his fellow-citizens delighted to honor while living, and sincerely mourned when dead.

His remains were deposited in the northerly corner of the Granary burying ground in Boston, near the Athenæum.

The following epitaph, written by the erudite Samuel L. Knapp, Esq., is inscribed upon a monument, which was erected to his memory by his family, an engraving of which is hereto appended.



Here repose the remains
of
INCREASE SUMNER.
[He was]
Born at Roxbury, November 27th, 1746.
[and]
Died at the same place, June 7th, 1799.
[In the 53d year of his age.]

He was for some time a practitioner at the bar;
And for fifteen years an Associate Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court;
Was thrice elected Governor of Massachusetts,
In which office he died.

As a Lawyer, he was faithful and able:
As a Judge, patient, impartial and decisive;
As a Chief Magistrate, accessible, frank, and independent.

In private life, he was affectionate and mild;
In publick life, he was dignified and firm.

Party feuds were allayed by the correctness of his conduct;
Calumny was silenced by the weight of his virtues;
And rancour softened by the amenity of his manners.

In the vigour of intellectual attainments
And in the midst of usefulness,
He was called by Divine Providence
To rest with his fathers:
And went down, to the chambers of Death,
In the full belief that the grave
Is the pathway to future existence.

As in life he secured the suffrages of the free,
And was blessed with the approbation of the wise,
So in death he was honored by the tears of the patriotick,
And is held in sweet remembrance
By a discerning and affectionate people.

Discite virtutem ex hoc, verumque laborem.

GENEALOGY

OF

THE SUMNER FAMILY.

BY WILLIAM B. TRASK.

This coat of arms was copied from one in the Herald's College, the last year, and was certified by Sir Charles Young, of that office, to be the Somner arms of the County of Kent, recorded at the visitation of that County in 1663.

Arms.—Ermines, 2 Chevronels Or.

Crest.—A Lion's head erased. Ermines, langued Gules and ducally gorged Or.

Motto.—In medio tutissimus ibis.*

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* This motto was adopted by Governor Sumner. *See page* 6.

GENEALOGY.

WILLIAM SUMNER, son of William, was born in England, about the year 1605, being by his deposition, given 23d December, 1685, "eighty years old or thereabouts." It is said that he came from Burcester, in Oxfordshire, although the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, and his brother Charles Richard,* the Bishop of Winchester, belonged to Warwickshire, and numerous others of the Sumner family, to Kent. The name was originally Somner or Sommoner, from his office of summoning parties into the ecclesiastical and other courts.

WILLIAM SUMNER, the ancestor, and his wife Mary, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman in 1637; admitted to the Church, in 1652; was for twelve years a Deputy to the General Court; a Selectman twenty-three years, nearly half the time from 1637 to 1688; was a Rater for five years, and a Commissioner "to try and Issue Small Causes" for nine years, from 1663 to 1671 inclusive. In 1645, he "was appointed one of a Committee for building a new Meeting house," and in 1663 was chosen "Clerk of y^e^ Training band." In Sept. 1675, Mr. Sumner, with Richard Baker, of Dorchester, and others, was on a jury for a trial of y^e^ Indians at Boston. His wife Mary died 7th June, 1676. Mr. Sumner's will was proved, 24th March, 1691-2.

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* The Rev. JOHN SUMNER, D. D., canon of Windsor, and provost of King's College, Cambridge, married and left children, of whom two sons left issue male, viz., Robert and Richard.

Rev. ROBERT SUMNER, vicar of Kenilworth, married Hannah, dau. of Alderman John Bird by his wife Judith Wilberforce, aunt of the celebrated William Wilberforce. He died in 1804, leaving two sons, viz., JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D. D., formerly Bishop of Chester, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who m. in 1802, Marianne, dau. of Thomas Robertson, Esq., of Edinburgh, by whom (who d. in 1829) he has issue two sons and several daus.; and CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, m. in 1816, Jane, dau. of J. P. Maunoir, Esq., and has issue four sons and three daus.

RICHARD SUMNER, Esq., (the second son) m. in 1784, Susanna, sister of the late Lord Gambier, admiral of the fleet, and by her (who d. in 1805) left at his decease in 1798, a son, the present Richard Sumner, Esq., of Puttenham Priory, and a dau. Emma Matilda, who m. 1 Sept. 1825, Charles Douglas Halford, Esq. of Grosvenor Square.—*Burke's Landed Gentry.*

The fac-simile of his autograph was taken from an original petition* to the General Court, dated 19th October, 1664.

Children of William[1] and Mary Sumner.

(2)† I. WILLIAM,[2] (9) b. in Eng. m. Elizabeth Clement, dau. of Augustine Clement of Dorchester. He was a mariner. Inventory of his estate taken 13 May, 1675; owned "one eighth part of y^e^ Catch Tryall," &c.

(3) II. ROGER,[2] (19) b. in Eng. His wife was dau. of Thomas and Rebecca Joslin, who were among the early settlers of Hingham, but afterwards removed to Lancaster. The name of Thomas Joslin is there found in 1654.

Mr. Sumner was admitted into the Dorchester Church about 1656, but was dismissed 26 Aug. 1660, "that he might with other Christians at Lancaster join together for the gathering of a Church." He tarried in Lancaster until that town was destroyed by the Indians, when he removed to Milton. He was Deacon of the first Church in Milton, and died there 26 May, 1698, æ. 68, leaving a widow Mary. The names of three of his children are entered on Dorchester Records, viz., Abigail, Samuel and Ebenezer.

(4) III. GEORGE,[2] (24) b. in Eng. 14 Feb. 1634, freeman in 1637. He m. 7 Nov. 1662, Mary, dau. of Edward Baker, who was a freeman at Lynn in 1638, and removed to Northampton about 1658, where he was a selectman, &c. Mr. B. returned to Lynn and died, March, 1687. See Lewis' *Hist. of Lynn* and *N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg.* (1851) Vol. V. pp. 191–194. George[2] Sumner lived on Brush hill, Milton, and was Deacon of the church. He bought of Simon Peke, of Milton, sometime of Mendon, yeoman, and Prudence his wife, half their house

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* See N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. Vol. V., (Oct. 1851) p. 393, for a copy of this interesting document, signed by one hundred and two inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, appended to which are brief notices of most of the signers.

† The numerals in parentheses, on the left of the name, show the descendants, individually, in regular order from the ancestor, William Sumner. The Roman numerals, on the left, indicate the succession of children in the respective families according to the date of their births. The small figures at the right, placed above the line, show the number of the generation commencing with the ancestor; and the figures in parentheses on the right, refer forward to the place where the children of that person may be found. The figures in brackets refer back to the first mention of the individual.

lot in Mendon, 23 : 3 : 1682. Mr. S. died 11 Dec. 1715, æ. 81. His sons George and Benjamin administered on the estate. Mary, his wid., b. 1 April, 1642, d. 1 Dec. 1719, æ. 77.

(5) IV. SAMUEL,[2] (32) b. in Dorch. 18 May, 1638; wife Rebecca, m. 7 March, 1658–9.

(6) V. INCREASE,[2] (44) b. in Dorch. 23 Feb. 1642; freeman in 1678; m. Sarah Staples 26 March, 1667; was a selectman in Dorch. in 1693, and a constable in 1694. He went with Rev. Joseph Lord and others to form a settlement at Dorchester, Berkley Co., S. C. "Nov. 1, 1696, Dea. Sumner's wife and family, and his brother Samuel with his wife and family, with Peter O'Kelley's wife and six children, dismissed to the Church of Christ near Newington in South Carolina (since called Dorchester)."—Church Records, Dorchester, Mass.

(7) VI. JOAN,[2] m. [Aaron?] Way.

(8) VII. ABIGAIL,[2] d. 19 Feb. 1657.

Children of William[2] [2] *and Elizabeth* (*Clement*) *Sumner.*

(9) I. ELIZABETH,[3] bap. in Dorch. 27 June, 1652; m. Joshua Henshaw.

(10) II. MARY,[3] bap. in Dorch. 6 May, 1654; m. Nicholas How, 19 Jan. 1671, afterwards m. John Trow. She d. 16 Feb. 1705–6 at Newport.

(11) III. WILLIAM,[3]* (53) b. 9 Feb. 1656. He was a blacksmith; had wife Hannah, and settled in Middletown, Conn., previous to 6 Oct. 1687, at which time he conveyed to William Harris of M. land in the north part of Boston.

Rev. Dr. Field in his Centennial Address, delivered at Middletown, in 1850, mentions that this William Sumner was a Deputy to the General Court from Middletown in the years 1701 and 1702. He was also Deac. of the 1st Cong. Church in M., elected 1695, d. 20 July, 1703. He is called "Lieut. William Sumner," on the Probate records.

(12) IV. HANNAH,[3] b. 10 June, 1659.

(13) V. SARAH,[3] b. 14 Feb. 1661, m. —— Turrell, afterwards —— Weeks.

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* John A. Sumner, Esq., of Middletown, a descendant through this branch of the family, in a letter, dated 21 Feb. 1854, writes concerning "the old portraits of the English ancestor and his wife Mary, that came down to us *from the originals*, who brought them to this country about 1632. These have fallen to shreds under the hand of time. I endeavored to restore them about four years ago, but they fell to pieces. They bore the date 1623; were surmounted with the family coat of arms and insignia."

(14) VI. EXPERIENCE,[3] b. 22 Sept, 1664, m. Eleazer Carver, of Taunton, d. 11 June, 1695.

(15) VII. EBENEZER,[3] b. 30 Oct. 1666.

(16) VIII. DELIVERANCE,[3] b. 18 March, 1668–9, m. Ebenezer Weeks of Dorch. May, 1689.

(17) IX. CLEMENT,[3] (56) b. 6 Sept, 1671, m. Margaret Harris, 18 May, 1698.

(18) X. MERCY,[3] b. Jan. 1674.

The names of all these children, excepting the first and second, are found recorded in Boston, and were, doubtless, born there. One of the daus. probably m. Thomas Gould, another John Goff, and a third it may be, Thomas Pratt, who was one of the guardians to Clement Sumner. These individuals are mentioned in the agreement made 4 May, 1687, "betwixt the children of William Sumner, deceased."

Children of Roger[2] [3] *Sumner.*

(19) I. WAITSTILL,[3] m. Manassah Tucker, before 1679.

(20) II. ABIGAIL,[3] b. 16 Nov. 1657.

(21) III. SAMUEL,[3] b. 6 Feb. 1658.

(22) IV. WILLIAM,[3] b. about 1673, d. 22 Dec. 1738, æ. 65. This may have been the William (63) Sumner, who m. Esther Puffer, of Dorch. 2 Jan. 1697.

(23) V. EBENEZER,[3] (70) b. 28 May, 1678, m. Elizabeth Clap, dau. of Nathaniel Clap, of Dorch. 14 March, 1699–700.

Roger[2] had also daus. Mary,[3] who m. Israel Nichols of Hingham, 10 June, 1688, and Rebecca, m. Aaron Hobart of Hingham, 27 Jan. 1696–7.

Children of George[2] [4] *and Mary (Baker) Sumner.*

(24) I. MARY,[3] b. 11 Feb. 1663–4, m. —— Swinerton; had child Ruth,[4] both mentioned in the will of Mary Sumner, 19 August, 1717.

(25) II. GEORGE,[3] (77) b. 9 Feb. 1666, d. 1733. He m. Ann Tucker of Roxbury, who d. in y^e^ 79th year of her age.

(26) III. SAMUEL,[3] b. 19 Oct. 1669.

(27) IV. WILLIAM,[3] b. 7 April, 1671.

These two individuals, it is supposed, were lost in the expedition to Canada.*

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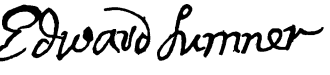
* In the Canada expedition in 1690, under Capt. John Withington, from Dorchester, were Ensign Samuel Sumner; Sargt. Samuel Sumner; privates, Ebenezer Sumner, two William Sumners, and Juzaniah.

(28) V. EBENEZER,[3] b. 9 Dec. 1673; had probably wife Silence. Ebenezer[3] and his bro. Joseph[3] settled in Mendon, posterity in Milford. Joseph Sumner and Daniel Lovett administered on estate of Ebenezer of Mendon, 27 Dec. 1721. He left children: *Daniel*[4] b. about 1710, *Abigail*[4] b. about 1711, *Silence*[4] b. about 1715.

(29) VI. EDWARD,[3] (86) b. 29 Aug. 1675, m. Elizabeth Clap, 25 Sept. 1701. She was the daughter of Elder Samuel and Hannah Clap, of Dorch. The occupation of Edward[3] was that of a Fellmonger and glover. In addition to his several lots in Roxbury and Dorchester he owned about 436 acres of land in Sutton, also land in Woodstock and Brookfield. He died intestate. His son John, of Edgartown, appointed to administer on the estate, 11 Nov. 1763. Inventory taken 25 May, 1764. The fac simile of his autograph was taken from a deed given by Edward[3] Sumner to his son Increase[4], 7 Oct. 1736.



(30) VII. JOSEPH,[3] b. 26 Aug. 1677; had probably wife Sarah; both living in 1730.

(31) VIII. BENJAMIN,[3] (97) b. 15 Dec. 1683, m. Elizabeth Badcock, 3 May, 1706; settled in Milton. Will dated 16 May, 1771. Proved 5 July, 1771.

Children of Samuel[2] [5] *and Rebecca Sumner.*

(32) I. PRESERVED,[3] b. 14 May, 1660, d. 25 Dec. 1675.

(33) II. REBECCA,[3] b. 3 Jan. 1661.

(34) III. MARY,[3] b. 20 March, 1664, m. probably Abraham Gorton, 31 May, 1683.

(35) IV. SAMUEL,[3] b. 5 March; d. 26 May, 1666.

(36) V. MEHETABLE,[3] b. 21 June, 1668.

(37) VI. JOHN,[3] b. 1 April, 1670, d. 15 Oct. 1676.

(38) VII. THANKFULL,[3] b. 9 Dec. 1671.

(39) VIII. SAMUEL,[3] b. 8 March, 1674.

(40) IX. ELIZABETH,[3] b. 19 March, 1675–6.

(41) X. ANN,[3] b. 8 Aug. 1678.

(42) XI. NATHANIEL,[3] b. 9 Nov. 1680; was of Dorch. S. C. 1720. Roger Sumner "Planter" and Thomas Way, house carpenter, both of said place, executors to the Will of Nathaniel[3], 18 Aug. 1736.

(43) XII. INCREASE,[3] b. 21 Aug. 1684; d. 3 Sept. 1684.

Children of Increase[2] [6] *and Sarah (Staples) Sumner.*

(44) I. INCREASE,[3] b. 15 Jan. 1667; d. 30 Sept. 1683.
(45) II. SARAH,[3] b. 12 May, 1669.
(46) III. WILLIAM,[3] b. 9. July, 1670.
(47) IV. SARAH,[3] b. 15 July, 1672; d. 22 Oct. 1683.
(48) V. BENJAMIN,[3] b. 29 Aug. 1676.
(49) VI. THANKFULL,[3] b. 20 June, 1678.
(50) VII. ROGER,[3] b. 24 April, 1680.
(51) VIII. SAMUEL,[3] b. 27 July, 1684.
(52) IX. MEHETABLE,[3] b. 18 June, 1686.

Children of William[3] [11] *and Hannah Sumner.*

(53) I. WILLIAM[4] b. 22 Nov. 1675.
(54) II. HEZEKIAH,[4*] b. 21 Feb. 1683; m. Abigail Bidwell in 1704.

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* Hezekiah[4] may have been the father of Hezekiah[5] of Middletown, Ct., who had sons, *Daniel*[6], b. 26 May, 1759, d. 23 Nov. 1838, *Samuel*[6], *Clement*[6], *Hezekiah*[6], and three daus.—one m. Nathan Haven, one Moses Kibbe, another Daniel Manley; neither of them living.

Hezekiah[5] was Captain of Marines in the British Navy, and afterwards Lieutenant in a company of Rangers in the French war; removed to Berkshire Co. Mass., about 1757, and d. about 1802, æ. less than 70. He had a bro. *John*[5], a Lieutenant Colonel in the war of the Revolution, who was at the battle of Monmouth in the thickest of the fight, and was also, it is supposed, at Germantown. He had a son *Joshua*[6], who is said to have been a distinguished physician and surgeon in the army under Gen. St. Clair. *Joshua*[6] settled and died at Westfield, Mass. *Hezekiah*[5] had a sister who m. —— Crittenden, of whom Hiram Crittenden, Esq., of St. Louis, is a descendant.

Daniel[6] had sons, *Daniel*[7], *William*[7], *Darius*[7], *Watson*[7], *Increase*[7], *Ethan Newton*[7], all dead except *Increase*[7], and all having issue except Ethan. The daus. of *Daniel*[6] were *Lucy*[7], *Mary*[7], *Almira*[7], *Emilia*[7], *Susan*[7], *Caroline*[7].

Increase[7] was b. at Otis, Mass., 13 May, 1801; educated a lawyer, admitted June, 1825; m. 1st, Pluma A. Barstow, (dau. of the late Hon. Samuel Barstow) 25 May, 1827. Children: *Elizabeth*[8] b. 2 April, 1828, d. March, 1837. *Samuel Barstow*[8] b. 16 Feb. 1830; grad. Williams College, Aug. 1849; admitted Attorney at Law, Sept. 1852; is a practising lawyer in Great Barrington, and Postmaster in that place. *Edward Prescott*[8] b. 7 Jan. 1833; d. 24 March, 1834. *Charles Allen*[8] b. 2 Aug. 1835. *Julia Elizabeth*[8] b. 20 Oct. 1839. *Albert Increase*[8] b. 4 Feb. 1841. *Increase*[7] m. 2d, Clara A. Wells of Boston, dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Carroll Wells. He was in the House of Representatives from Great Barrington in 1833 and 34; Senator from Berkshire in 1840 and 1842; a District Attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts in 1851 and 1852; and a Delegate from Otis, in the late Constitutional Convention. [The information in the above note was derived from Increase[7] Sumner, of Great Barrington, Mass.]

Had children, *William*, b. 1705, *Hannah*, b. 1707, *Abigail*, b. 1711, d. 1731, *Daniel*, b. 1714, *Elizabeth*, b. 1718, and perhaps others.

(55) III. SARAH[4] b. 29 Dec. 1685, m. Nathaniel Stow, 1703, and had 9 children

(55*a*) IV. DANIEL,[4] b. 26 Sept. 1688.

(55*b*) V. EBENEZER,[4] b. 28 Sept. 1691.

William[3] and Hannah had also a dau. Hannah, who d. 18 March, 1689.

Inventory of William[3] was taken Aug. 1703, in which only three of his children, Hezekiah,[4] Daniel,[4] and Sarah,[4] are mentioned.

Children of Clement[3] [17] *and Margaret (Harris) Sumner.*

(56) I. WILLIAM,[4] (105) b. 18 March, 1699; wife Dorcas.

(57) II. EBENEZER,[4] (108) b. 1 Sept. 1701; wife Elizabeth.

(58) III. MARGARET,[4] b. 7 Dec. 1702; d. same day.

(59) IV. MARGARET,[4] b. 18 July, 1705.

(60) V. ELIZABETH,[4] b. 18 Oct. 1707.

(61) VI. SAMUEL,[4] b. 31 Aug. 1709; wife Abigail; had a son *Samuel*[5] b. 3 Nov. 1739.

(62) VII. BENJAMIN,[4] b. 28 May, 1711; wife Mercy. He d. 21 July, 1795. She d. 22 Feb. 1768, in her 55th year. They had *Benjamin*[5] b. in 1734; m. Hannah Bemis, 3 Feb. 1761. Their children were, *Margaret*[6] b. 29 Oct. 1761; m. David Howe. She d. at Castine, 12 Sept. 1807. *Benjamin*[6] b. 4 Oct. 1763; d. at Coventry, R. I., 31 Jan. 1811. *Hannah*[6] b. 7 Dec. 1764; m. Daniel Livermore; d. in Munroe, Me., 11 March, 1848. *Samuel*[6] b. 31 July, 1766; d. 12 Oct. 1844. He m. Martha Saunders Barrett, 13 Feb. 1794. She d. 10 Dec. 1843, æ. 71.

Children of William[3] [22] *and Esther (Puffer) Sumner.*

(63) I. MARY[4] b. 2. May, 1698; m. Ephraim Tucker, 22 Oct. 1719.

(64) II. ABIGAIL[4] b. 31 Jan. 1699–700; m. Robert Vose 14 Sept. 1721.

(65) III. ROGER[4] b. 25 March, 1702; m. Sarah Badcock, 20 Feb. 1724–5; had *John*,[5] b. 13 Sept. 1725, *Abigail*,[5] b. about 1727, *William*,[5] b. 10 Dec. 1729, d. 26 Nov. 1748.

(66) IV. WILLIAM,[4] b. 7 Feb. 1704–5; m. Eleanor Daniel, 25 Nov. 1727; had *John*,[5] b. 3 May, 1729, *Clement*,[5] b. 29 Aug. 1731, d. 1732, *William*,[5] b. 21 Dec. 1733, d. 7 Feb. 1733–4.

(67) V. GERSOM,[4] b. 1 July, 1707.

(68) VI. ESTHER,[4] b. 12 Aug. 1709, d. probably 27 June, 1748.
(69) VII. SETH,[4] (112) b. 15 Dec. 1710, m. Hannah Badcock, 17 Oct. 1734. She d. 13 Aug. 1739. He m. Lydia Badcock, dau. of William and Elizabeth, in 1742. She was b. 9 Sept. 1722, d. 2 Sept. 1799. He d. 11 Nov. 1771.

Children of Ebenezer[3] [23] *and Elizabeth* (*Clap*) *Sumner.*

(70) I. ELIZABETH,[4] b. 20 Dec. 1700.
(71) II. REBEKAH,[4] b. 11 April, 1703.
(72) III. NATHANIEL,[4] b. 18 July, 1705.
(73) IV. EBENEZER,[4] b. 1 April, 1708.
(74) V. MEHETABEL,[4] b. 15 Feb. 1710; d. 3 March, 1792.
(75) VI. JAZANIAH,[4] b. 19 July, 1713; d. 6 May, 1778.
(76) VII. THANKFULL,[4] b. 19 Feb. 1715–16.

Children of George[3] [25] *and Ann* (*Tucker*) *Sumner.*

(77) I. SAMUEL,[4] (125) b. 13 Nov. 1695; m. Elizabeth Griffin, 20 Nov. 1723. He d. 8 Feb. 1782.
(78) II. GEORGE,[4] b. 4 or 14 Sept. 1697; m. Susanna Clap of Milton, 26 Dec. 1723. She d. Nov. 1734.
(79) III. ANN,[4] b. 13 Sept. 1699; m. Paul Deming of Pomfret, Conn., 3 March, 1726. She d. Nov. 1786.
(80) IV. MARY,[4] b. 2 Nov. 1702; m. Samuel Dana of Pomfret, 30 Dec. 1731. She d. 28 April, 1770.
(81) V. WILLIAM,[4] b. 20 Oct. 1704; d. 7 Sept. 1769.
(82) VI. SUSANNAH,[4] b. 13 April, 1707; m. Justus Soper, 4 May, 1727. She d. 26 Sept. 1783.
(83) VII. ELIZABETH,[4] b. 30 June, 1709; d. Feb. 1790 or 1797.
(84) VIII. JOSIAH,[4]* b. 13 March, 1712; m. Sarah Draper of Roxbury, 8 Dec. 1737. He d. July, 1786.
(85) IX. ABIGAIL,[4] b. 3 Nov. 1718.

Children of Edward[3] [29] *and Elizabeth* (*Clap*) *Sumner.*

(86) I. EDWARD,[4] b. 16 July, 1702.
(87) II. ELIZABETH,[4] b. 30 April, 1704; d. 19 June, 1704.

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* Jonathan Mills, of Bellingham, and Jemima his wife, 5 Dec. 1739, sell to Josiah Sumner of Milton, land in B. being part of Cornet Thayer's second Division, laid out 10 Sept. 1716, by John Ware, John Darling and John Tompson; "also 50 Acres of land

(88) III. JOHN,[4] (131) b. 1 Aug. 1705; grad. H. C. 1723; m. 20 Nov. 1729, Susannah Stevens. She was sister to the mother of General Joseph Warren. He was a preacher at Martha's Vineyard, it is said; though not, as we can learn, a regularly ordained minister. His residence was at Edgartown, where he probably married his second wife, by whom he had several children.

(89) IV. ELIZABETH,[4] b. 7 April, 1708; m. Benjamin Boylston, 30 Nov. 1727.

(90) V. SAMUEL,[4] (133) b. 21 Oct. 1710; m. 1st, Abigail Mather, May, 1740. She d. about 1766. He m. 2d, Mary Weld, 11 May, 1767.

(91) VI. INCREASE,[4] (140) b. 9 June, 1713; m. Sarah, dau. of Robert Sharp, 28 Oct. 1736. She was born 25 Aug. 1719; d. 21 June, 1796. Mr. Sumner d. 28 Nov. 1774.

The fac-simile of his autograph was taken from a deed to which he was a witness, given by Abraham Woodward to John Harris, Jr., both of Brookline, 23 August, 1749.

(92) VII. HANNAH,[4] b. 8 May, 1715; m. 1st, Rev. John Newman, who grad. H. C. 1740, ord. in Edgartown in 1747, dis. 1758; d. 1763; she m. 2d, Jonathan Metcalf, 27 Aug. 1766, and d. about 1798.

(93) VIII. MARY,[4] b. 9 Oct. 1717; m. Rev. Thomas Balch of Dedham, 11 Oct. 1737. Mr. B. grad. H. C. 1733, and was ordained in 1736 as the first minister of the second parish in D. He died in 1774.

(94) IX. NATHANIEL,[4] b. (the family records say) 1718; grad. H. C. 1739; d. 1802.

(95) X. EBENEZER,[4] b. 10 June, 1722; d. 13 Nov. 1745.

(96) XI. BENJAMIN,[4] b. 29 Dec. 1724.

Children of Benjamin[3] [31] *and Elizabeth (Badcock) Sumner.*

(97) I. ZEBIAH,[4] b. 19 Sept. 1707; m. Benjamin Neal, 25 March, 1737. She afterward m. —— Foster.

(98) II. BENJAMIN,[4] b. 26 Nov. 1709; d. 1717.

(99) III. JOSEPH,[4] b. 13 Feb. 1712; d. 22 May, 1732.

(100) IV. ABIJAH,[4] b. 6 March, 1713–14; d. 2 Feb. 1797.

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given me [Mills] by the Town of Bellingham for Encouragement of my settling with them in the Work of the Ministry, laid out 22 May, 1725, near the Publick Meeting house in Bellingham for the first Minister that should be settled there."—*Suffolk Deeds.* Bk. 59, fol. 99.

(101) V. DAVID,[4] b. 6 Jan. 1716–17; d. 11 March, 1789.
(102) VI. DANIEL,[4] b. 3 May, 1719.
(103) VII. SAMUEL,[4] b. 4 May, 1722; d. 16 Feb. 1786.
(104) VIII. BENJAMIN,[4] b. 21 Feb. 1724–5.

Children of William[4] [56] *and Dorcas Sumner.*

(105) I. ELIZABETH,[5] b. 24 Dec. 1726.
(106) II. WILLIAM,[5] b. 10 Aug. 1728.
(107) III. PHILIP,[5] b. 3 April, 1731.

Children of Ebenezer[4] [57] *and Elizabeth Sumner.*

(108) I. EBENEZER,[5] b. 11 Oct. 1724.
(109) II. SUSANNA,[5] b. 13 Sept. 1726.
(110) III. SAMUEL,[5] b. 22 Dec. 1730.
(111) IV. EBENEZER,[5] b. 25 March, 1733.

Children of Seth[4] [69] *and Hannah (Badcock) Sumner.*

(112) I. SETH,[5] b. 4 July, 1735; m. Elizabeth Davis of Dorch.; afterward m. —— Gay of Dedham. Seth[5] had two sons, *Elisha*[6] and *Davis.*[6] *Elisha*[6] m. Nancy Vose, 3 Aug. 1794. Children: *Betsy,*[7] *Edwin V.*[7] (Col. of Dragoons, U. S. A.) who is married; *Nancy,*[7] *Margaret,*[7] *Eleanor,*[7] *Mary,*[7] *Nathaniel Robbins.*[7] *Davis*[6] m. 1st, Dolly Vose, 3 Nov. 1795. Children: *Matilda,*[7] *Irena,*[7] *Seth.*[7] By a 2d wife, *Eliza,*[7] *Frederic Augustus,*[7] *William Henry,*[7] d. unmarried, *Sarah.*[7]
(113) II. ROGER,[5] b. 1 Nov. 1737; m. Jerusha Billings, 10 Jan. 1765. He d. 28 Dec. 1823. She d. 4 April 1828, æ. 81. Children: *Jerusha,*[6] b. 3 Jan. 1766; d. 29 Dec. 1779. *Lewis,*[6] b. 1 Nov. 1767; d. 26 Sept. 1811, unm'd. *Roger,*[6] b. 4 April, 1770; m. Zebiah Carey, 24 April, 1801. He d. 24 April, 1850. *Seth,*[6] b. 7 Dec. 1773; m. Alice Pollard. He d. 16 July, 1827. *Hannah,*[6] b. 1 Sept. 1776; m. Micah Richmond. *Ebenezer,*[6] b. 7 Nov. 1778; m. Sally Swan. *Betsy,*[6] b. 29 March, 1781; d. March, 1827, and *Sally,*[6] b. 21 March, 1785, each m. Beza Keith.

Children of Seth[4] [69] *and his 2d wife Lydia (Badcock) Sumner.*

(114) III. LYDIA,[5] b. 6 Dec. 1743; m. George Clarke.
(115) IV. EBENEZER,[5] b. 11 May, 1745; d. about 4 hours after.
(116) V. ENOS,[5] b. 25 Sept. 1746, unmarried; was a physician in Milton, d. 3 June, 1796.

(117) VI. WILLIAM,[5] b. 6 Aug. 1748; m. 1st, Elizabeth Minot. 2d, Mary Pond. 3d, Sarah Thayer. Children: *William*,[6] b. 10 Jan. 1775; d. young. *Elizabeth*,[6] b. 17 March, 1777; m. George Fessenden, Nov. 1795. *Martha*,[6] bap. 30 May, 1779. *Lucy*,[6] bap. 1781. *Charlotte*,[6] b. Oct. 1784. *Clarissa*,[6] b. 26 Oct. 1786. *William*,[6] b. 27 Dec. 1788; m. Abigail Ford. *Abigail Minot*,[6] b. 18 May, 1792. *Mary*,[6] b. 5 July, 1795. *Charles*,[6] b. 5 Jan. 1797; m. Jane R. V. Walker. *Rufus Pond*,[6] b. 17 Jan. 1799; m. Susan Kingsbury. *Edward*,[6] b. 20 Sept. 1800. *Sally Richards*,[6] b. 6 Aug. 1802. *Elvira*,[6] b. 16 June, 1804.

(118) VII. ESTHER,[5] b. 12 Sept. 1750; m. Benjamin Vose.

(119) VIII. CLEMENT,[5] b. 2 Feb. 1752; m. Elizabeth Randall. Children: *Esther*,[6] m. John Savels, went to Gardiner, Me. *Lydia*,[6] unmarried. *Elizabeth*,[6] m. John Gould of Roxbury. *Abigail*,[6] b. 29 Nov. 1778. *Nancy*,[6] b. 27 April, 1780; m. Joshua Seaver of Roxbury. *Seth*,[6] b. 10 Feb. 1782. *Clement*,[6] b. 30 Oct. 1783; m. Mary Capen 24 Oct. 1816. *Reuben*,[6] bap. 26 Oct. 1788. *Job*,[6] m. Sally Pond. *Mary*,[6] m. Thomas Fillebrown, resides at Washington. *Adeline W.*[6] m. Artemas Young, of Lowell.

(120) IX. JOB,[5] b. 23 April, 1754, grad. H. C. 1778. He was a Major in the Massachusetts line of the army of the Revolution; d. 16 Sept. 1789; had a son *Job*,[6] b. at Milton, 20 Jan. bap. 17 March, 1776, whose name was afterward changed to *Charles Pinckney*,[6] grad. H. C. 1796. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk and mar. Relief Jacobs by whom he had children: Hon. *Charles*,[7] b. at Boston, 6 Jan. 1811, grad. H. C. 1830, and is now a U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. *Matilda*,[7] *Albert*,[7] *Henry*,[7] *George*,[7] b. 5 Feb. 1817, distinguished as a scholar and traveller, author of "Memoirs of the Pilgrims at Leyden;" *Jane*,[7] *Mary*,[7] *Horace*,[7] b. 25 Dec. 1824, (who perished in the wreck of the ship Elizabeth, on Fire Island, near New York city, 18 July, 1850,) *Julia*.[7] [See Loring's *Hundred Boston Orators*, pp. 325 & 617.]

(121) X. RUFUS,[5] b. 19 Feb. 1756.

(122) XI. HANNAH.[5] b. 15 April, 1757.

(123) XII. ABIGAIL,[5] b. 18 Aug. 1760; m. Jazaniah Ford.

(124) XIII. JESSE,[5] b. 15 Nov. 1763; m. Harriet Coffin, had children: *Harriet*[6], m. Hon. Nathan Appleton. Children: William Sumner,[7] Harriet[7], Nathan[7]. *Nathaniel Coffin*.[6]

Children of Samuel[4] [77] *and Elizabeth (Griffin) Sumner.*

(125) I. ANN,[5] b. 25 Sept. 1724; m. Edward Ruggles. They lived in Pomfret, afterward removed to Montague. He died there 25 Dec. 1797. She d. 10 July, 1808. Children: *Benjamin*,[6] b. 10 Aug. 1747; d. 10 July, 1794. *Abigail*,[6] b. 23 June, 1749; d. 1800. *Samuel*,[6] b. 25 Feb. 1751; d. 23 Oct. 1778. *Elizabeth*,[6] b. 20 April, 1753. *Ann*,[6] b. 4 Oct. 1755. *Hannah*,[6] b. 15 Aug. 1758. *Edward*,[6] b. 3 April, 1763. *Thomas*,[6] b. 11 Aug. 1765.

(126) II. SAMUEL,[5] b. 22 Aug. 1726; m. Dorothy Williams, April, 1754. He died 23 July, 1805. She died 29 Aug. 1800.

(127) III. ELIZABETH,[5] b. 24 Oct. 1728; m. Daniel Williams. They lived at a place called the "Country Gore," since Charlton, Mass. She died 21 Aug. 1757. Children: *Hannah*,[6] b. 25 May, 1751; d. 8 October, 1778. *Elizabeth*,[6] b. 4 April, 1753. *Isaac*,[6] b. 1 June, 1755.

(128) IV. GEORGE,[5] b. 22 Nov. 1730; m. Abigail Holdridge, 1753. He d. 27 Sept. 1778. She d. 17 Dec. 1781. Their first five children were daughters, who died (four of them in the space of fourteen days) with the canker or throat distemper. Afterwards they had a dau. Lucy,[6] and son Samuel.[6] *Lucy*[6] m. in New York State, and had a family. *Samuel*[6] d. in 1802, unmarried.

(129) V. JOSEPH,[5] (148) b. 19 Jan. 1740, in Pomfret, Ct. In 1755 he entered Yale College, where he grad. in 1759. D. D. at H. C. in 1814, and about the same time the like honorary degree was conferred upon him by Columbia College, S.C. He was ord. in Shrewsbury, Mass., 23 June, 1762, succeeding in the pastorate, Rev. Job Cushing, who died in 1760. These first two ministers of Shrewsbury, "in their united course filled a full century."

Mr. S. m. Lucy Williams, of Pomfret, 12 May, 1763. (This branch of the Williams family removed from Roxbury, Mass.) She was born 5 Feb. 1739; d. 13 Feb. 1810. A discourse was given at her funeral by Rev. Peter Whitney of Northboro'.

Rev. Dr. Sumner deceased 9 Dec. 1824, in the 63d year of his ministry, and nearly at the close of 85 years of his life. A sermon was preached at his interment by Rev. Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester, who says of Dr. S., "During the period of sixty-two years, he was never absent from the stated communion of his church."

Dr. S. preached discourses at the interments of Rev. Messrs. Buckminster, Goodrich, and Foster, ministers of Rutland, Mass. His published discourses are, a sermon at the ordination of his son, Rev. Samuel Sumner, at Southboro', 1 June, 1791; a Thanksgiving

sermon, preached 28 Nov. 1799; sermon at the ordination of Rev. Wilkes Allen, at Chelmsford, 16 Nov. 1803; Half Century Discourse, preached in Shrewsbury, 23 June, 1812.

(130) VI. SARAH,[5] b. 26 April, 1743, d. 5 Jan. 1777.

Children of John[4] [88] *and Susannah (Stevens) Sumner.*

(131) I. SUSANNAH,[5] b. 28 Aug. 1730.

(132) II. SAMUEL,[5] (156) b. 29 Dec. 1732; m. 1st, Susannah Boylston, 18 Aug. 1757, m. 2d, Elizabeth Bugbee, about 1781. He was Deac. of Dr. Porter's church in Roxbury, and d. 11 Oct. 1813.

Children of Samuel,[4] [90] *and Abigail (Mather) Sumner.*

(133) I. AMY,[5] b. Aug. 1742; d. Aug. 1743.

(134) II. POLLY,[5] b. 8 or 18 May, 1744; m. John Williams of Roxbury, 5 May, 1768. He d. 16 June, 1809. She d, 12 Sept. 1824. Children, *Samuel*,[6] b. 30 March, 1770; d. 10 Oct. 1770. *Abigail*,[6] b. 9 April, 1772. *Polly*,[6] b. 10 April, 1773. *Amy*,[6] b. 16 June, 1775; d. 10 Oct. 1776. *Sally*,[6] b. 7 May, 1776. *Amy*,[6] b. 23 Jan. 1779. *John*,[6] b. 10 April, 1780. *Fanny*,[6] b. 31 Aug. 1782. A son,[6] b. and d. 7 March, 1783. *Samuel S.*[6] b. 2 Nov. 1784; d. 1810.

(135) III. EDWARD,[5] (165) b. 14 June, 1746; m. 1st, Rebecca Payson. She d. 13 Nov. 1804. He m. 2d, Joanna,[6] (151) dau. of Rev. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, 10 June, 1806. He d. at his residence on Sumner st. Roxbury, 28 Oct. 1829.

(136) IV. NICHOLAS BOYLSTON,[5] b. 3 May, 1749; d. Aug. 1749.

Children of Samuel[4] [90] *by his 2d wife, Mary Weld.*

(137) V. CATHARINE,[5] b. 10 May, 1768.

(138) VI. HANNAH,[5] b. 14 Feb. 1770.

(139) VII. SAMUEL,[5] b. 13 Dec. 1772.

Children of Increase[4] [91] *and Sarah (Sharp) Sumner.*

(140) I. SARAH,[5] b. 3 Jan. 1737; m. Ebenezer Davis, 19 Aug. 1756. Children, *Sarah*,[6] b. 1757; m. Nathaniel Winchester; had Joseph,[7] Nathaniel,[7] Henry,[7] who m. —— McIntosh, resides in Townsend, Mass.; Ebenezer,[7] Sarah,[7] m. —— Champney, have son Erastus[8]; Ann,[7] who m. Wells Coverly. They have one son, Wells,[8] living in Boston. Lucy,[7] m. —— Snow. *Ebenezer*,[6] b. 1766. *Increase*,[6] m.

—— Dana. *Ebenezer*,[6] m. 1st, —— Sharp; children, *Robert*,[7] *Sarah*[7]; m. 2d, —— Aspinwall; children, *Lucy*,[7] *Ebenezer*[7]; *Increase Sumner*,[7] b. 1797, ord. at Dorchester, N. H. 9 Oct. 1828, afterward at Wentworth, N. H.; *Thomas Aspinwall*,[7] b. 11 Dec. 1798. He was Mayor of Boston in 1845; d. 22 Nov. 1845.

(141) II. SUSANNAH,[5] b. 24 May, 1740; d. 27 April, 1742.

(142) III. SUSANNAH,[5] b. 22 May, 1742; d. 3 June, 1742.

(143) IV. ELIZABETH,[5] (179) b. 14 June, 1743; m. Col. Charles Cushing, 25 Aug. 1768. He was b. 1734, grad. H. C. 1755; was bred to the law, and for many years Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, Me.; afterwards Clerk of the Courts in Boston. He was a gentleman worthy of his distinguished ancestors. He d. 7 Nov. 1810. She d. 31 May, 1817.

Col. Charles Cushing was son of Judge John Cushing, Jr.,* and a bro. of Judge William Cushing of the Sup. Court, U. S.

(144) V. SUSANNAH,[5] b. 21 May, d. 22 June, 1745.

(145) VI. INCREASE,[5] "the Gov." (186) b. 27 Nov. 1746; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. and Mehetable Hyslop, 30 Sept. 1779. She was born 5 Aug. 1757. He d. 7 June, 1799, in the 53d year of his age. She d. 28 Dec. 1810, aged 53.

(146) VII. EDWARD,[5] b. 25 May, 1749; d. Aug. 1749.

(147) VIII. LUCY,[5] b. 29 June, 1751; m. William Bowman, 5 June, 1777. She d. at Roxbury, 12 March, 1813. They had *Jonathan*,[6] who d. unm. *William*,[6] b. 31 Aug. 1782. He was Capt. in Col. Miller's Reg. which distinguished itself so much in the war of 1812, and in which he individually displayed many acts of valor, particularly at Fort Erie and Bridgewater.

Children of Joseph[5] [129] *and Lucy (Williams) Sumner.*

(148) I. SARAH,[6] b. 6 May, 1764; m. William Jennison of Worcester, 30 Oct. 1788. Children, *Elizabeth*,[7] b. 24 July, 1789. *Joseph Sumner*,[7] b. 15 March, 1791. *Nahum Eager*,[7] b. 25 April, 1793. *Charles Horace*,[7] b. 2 March, 1796. *William Danielson*,[7] b. 10 Sept. 1798.

(149) II. SAMUEL,[6] b. 24 Sept. 1765; grad. D. C. 1786; ord. in Southboro', 1 June, 1791; dis. 1 Dec. 1797. He m. a wid. Williams, formerly Taylor of Southboro', and removed to Bakersfield, Vt., where he settled in the ministry, and died in 1836, aged 71 years.

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* See New Eng. Hist. Reg. vol. viii, p. 41–45.

(150) III. JOSEPH,[6] b. 31 July, 1767; m. Rebecca Jeffrey of Salem in 1797, and d. 4 Oct. 1825. His wife d. 31 March, 1824, æ. 56. Children, *Ann Jeffrey*,[7] b. 20 May, 1799; m. Jubal Howe, of Boston, 17 Nov. 1830. *James Jeffery*,[7] b. 10 Oct. 1801, d. unm. 1 Jan. 1827.

(151) IV. JOANNA,[6] (176) b. 5 Sept. 1769; m. Edward Sumner, 10 June, 1806. She is now living in Roxbury.

(152) V. LUCY,[6] b. 24 Dec. 1771; m. Joseph Wheeler, Jr. of Worcester, 13 Jan. 1793.

(153) VI. ELIZABETH,[6] b. 15 Dec. 1773; d. 23 April, 1853.

(154) VII. DOROTHY,[6] b. 31 Dec. 1777; m. George Merriam of Worcester, 22 Dec. 1796, and d. there his wid. March, 1841. He d. in W. in 1802. Their son *George M.*[7] m. Caroline Pamelia, dau. of Samuel Haven, Jr.

(155) VIII. ERASTUS,[6] b. 10 Feb. 1783; m. Lavina Boyd of Marlboro', 12 Jan. 1805. Children: *Caroline Maria*,[7] b. 7 Jan. 1807; m. Arnold L. Allen in 1833. *Lucy Williams*,[7] b. 14 Aug. 1809; d. 1 Jan. 1827. *Lydia Morse*,[7] b. 18 June, 1812. *Sarah Ann*,[7] b. 8 Nov. 1814. *Jane Augusta*[7] b. 18 Nov. 1817. *George*,[7] b. 12 March, 1819, d. 19 Sept. 1821. *Catharine Whipple*,[7] b. 8 July, 1822. *George*,[7] b. 25 July, 1824.

Children of Samuel[5] [132] *and Susannah (Boylston) Sumner.*

(156) I. SUSANNAH,[6] b. 21 Jan. 1759, d. young.

(157) II. ELIZABETH,[6] b, 22 June, 1770, m. Jesse Doggett, 1 Dec. 1790. He was b. 12 Jan. 1761, and died 10 Aug. 1813. She is living. Children: *Elizabeth Sumner*,[7] b. 12 Sept. 1791, see (165.) *Samuel Sumner*,[7] b. 26 Oct. 1795, d. 25 April 1802. *Jesse*,[7] b. 11 Dec. 1797, d. 4 Oct. 1815. *Increase Sumner*,[7] b. 22 Nov. 1799, d. 8 Nov. 1820. *Susannah*,[7] b. 25 May, 1802, d. 1 July, 1805. *Abigail Whiting*,[7] b. 8 March, 1804, d. 5 Oct. 1822. *Samuel Sumner Boylston*,[7] b. 9 May, 1808, d. 2 Jan. 1854.

(158) III. MARY,[6] b. 10 Oct. 1772, d. young.

(159) IV. SUSANNAH,[6] b. 5 Feb. 1776, d. young.

Children of Samuel[5] [132] *and Elizabeth (Bugbee) Sumner.*

(160) V. SALLY,[6] b. 14 May, 1782, m. Lemuel Churchill, about 1802; had 7 children. She d. 11 Feb. 1832.

(161) VI. ABIGAIL,[6] b. Sept. 1784, d. unm'd, Aug. 1838.

(162) VII. MARY,[6] b. 1 Aug. 1786, m. Gerry Fairbanks in May 1807; had 5 children, two living.

(163) VIII. DEBORAH WILLIAMS,[6] b. 24 July 1788, unm'd.

(164) IX. NANCY,[6] b. 13 Aug. 1790, m. Samuel Williams Weld, 27 April, 1818; had 3 children.

Children of Edward[5] [135] *and Rebecca (Payson) Sumner.*

(165) I. FANNY,[6] b. 22 Dec. 1783, m. in 1803, Elijah Lewis, of Canton, now Roxbury. She d. 16 May, 1810. He m. 2d, Elizabeth Sumner Doggett,[7] 5 Aug. 1819, (dau. of Elizabeth,[6] [157.]) They have one child only, *George*,[8] b. 25 May, 1820, m. Susannah Minnes; they have 2 children.

(166) II. MARTHA,[6] b. 9 Aug. 1785, d. 27 April, 1807.

(167) III. HENRY PAYSON,[6] b. 30 Aug. 1787; went to Baltimore, Md., in Sept. 1807, to reside with his maternal uncle Henry Payson, a merchant of that city. He m. 29 June, 1818, Frances Allanby Steele, b. in Baltimore, 20 June, 1800; a dau. of John Steele, a native of Allanby, in Cumberland, Eng., who d. in Baltimore, Aug. 1806. Children: *John Steele*,[7] b. 31 July, 1819; *Edward Steele*,[7] b. 28 Jan. 1822, d. 13 July 1822; *Valeria*,[7] b. 9 Oct. 1823; *Frances Steele*,[7] b. 2 March, 1825; *Anne Rebecca*,[7] b. 1 Sept. 1826; *Henry Payson*,[7] b. 26 June, 1828, d. 6 Aug. 1828; *William Henry*,[7] b. 7 Jan. 1834; *Helen Payson*,[7] b. 5 Feb. 1836.

(168) IV. MARIA,[6] b. 11 Aug. 1789, m. Timothy D. Brown; Children, *Frances*,[7] and *George*.[7]

(169) V. SAMUEL,[6] b. 10 July, 1791.

(170) VI. MOSES DAVIS,[6] b. 11 Oct. 1792, d. 25 Dec. 1811.

(171) VII. NANCY,[6] b. 22 Nov. 1794, d. 30 March, 1811.

(172) VIII. REBECCA,[6] b. 28 Sept. 1796, m. Samuel P. Williams, M. D., of Pomfret, Ct. Children: *Emeline*,[7] *Ann Rebecca*,[7] and several others who died in infancy.

(173) IX. EMELINE,[6] b. 26 Nov. 1798; m. Charles R. Pearce in Baltimore, 20 Nov. 1825. Children: *Isaac Winslow*,[7] b. in 1826. *Henry Sumner*,[7] *Rebecca*,[7] *Emily*,[7] and *Catharine Russell*.[7]

(174) X. SUSAN,[6] b. 8 Sept. 1800; m. Timothy Hunt in 1823; d. April, 1831. Children: *Edward*,[7] who d. in infancy. *Edward*,[7] and *Henry*.[7]

(175) XI. JANE,[6] b. 28 July, 1802.

Children of Edward[5] [135] *by his 2d wife Joanna* [151] *Sumner.*

(176) XII. MARTHA ELIZABETH,[6] b. 21 March, 1808.

(177) XIII. EDWARD,[6] b. 3 Aug. 1810.

(178) XIV. ABIGAIL MATHER,[6] b. 23 Aug. 1813, d. 18 Feb. 1838.

Children of Elizabeth[5] [143] *and Charles Cushing.*

(179) I. A dau.[6] b. 6 April, 1770; d. in infancy.

(180) II. A dau.[6] b. 6 March, 1771; d. in infancy.

(181) III. ELIZABETH,[6] b. 9 March, 1772; m. Elisha Doane, of Cohasset. He was the father of Gen. W. H. Sumner's 2d wife; no issue.

(182) IV. MARY,[6] b. 16 Jan. 1774; m. 1st, Hon. Eli P. Ashmun, U. S. Senator: 2d, Stephen Codman, being his 2d wife. She d. 13 Aug. 1846; no issue.

(183) V. CHARLES,[6] b. 22 Dec. 1775; m. Ann Huske Sheafe, dau. of Jacob S. of Portsmouth, 12 March, 1805. She was b. 14 Jan. 1781. He d. 6 Aug. 1849. Children: *Ann Elizabeth*,[7] b. 2 Feb. 1806; m. Thomas Sheafe Coffin of Portsmouth, N. H. 27 Feb. 1846; no children. *Charles*,[7] b. 31 July, 1807, d. 21 Sept. 1809. *Jacob Sheafe*,[7] b. 15 May, 1809; d. 24 March, 1814. *Charles William*,[7] b. 24 May, 1811; d. Oct. 1834. *Mary Sheafe*,[7] b. in Roxbury, m. Robert Waln Israel of Philadelphia, 24 Dec. 1834. Children: *Mary Lewis*,[8] b. 8 Oct. 1835. *Charles Cushing*,[8] b. 1 Oct. 1836. *William Pusey*,[8] b. 25 Oct. 1838. *Josephine*,[8] b. 28 June, 1840. *Kate*,[8] b. 26 May, 1844.

Theodore Sheafe,[7] b. at Little Harbor, N.H., 24 Aug. 1817; m. his cousin, Mrs. Lucy Cushing Sheafe[7], (widow of Augustus, son of William of Portsmouth, N. H.,) 25 June, 1846. He was b. 27 Aug. 1817, and d. 27 Aug. 1850. They had *Anna Cushing*,[8] b. 18 March, 1847.

Edward Cutts,[7] b. 1 July, 1820; d. 5 Dec. 1825.

Harriet Augusta Paine,[7] b. 10 Oct. 1822.

(184) VI. SARAH,[6] b. 21 Nov. 1777; m. Charles Paine, 21 May, 1797. Children: *Helen*,[7] m. George B. Carey, 30 Sept. 1823. They had children: George Blankern, William Aylwin, Edward Montagu, Sarah Paine, Fanny Helen, Charles Paine, Anne Montagu. *Sarah*,[7] m. Wm. C. Aylwin; no children. She died Aug. 1848. He is dead. *Charles C.*,[7] m. Fanny C. Jackson, 29 Oct. 1832; have children: Charles Jackson,[8] b. 26 Aug. 1833. William Cushing,[8] b. 26 Aug. 1834. Robert Treat,[8] b. 28 Oct. 1835. Fanny J.,[8] b. 19 Sept. 1837. Sarah C.,[8] b. 15 Dec. 1838. Mary Anne,[8] b. 5 Nov. 1843. Increase Sumner,[8] b. 10 May, 1845. Helen,[8] b. 6 Feb. 1851.

(185) VII. Lucy,[6] b. 3 Feb. 1780; m. Henry Sheafe, 23 Nov. 1805. Children: *William Henry*,[7] b. 11 March, 1809; m. 1st, Rhoda Richardson; had two children, one named *Albert*. 2d, m. Frances Waldron, 1852; have one boy. *Harriet Cushing*,[7] b. 15 Sept. 1811; m. Augustus Addison Gould, M.D., 25 Nov. 1833. Children: *Harriet Duren*,[8] b. 13 Oct. 1834. *Lucy Cushing*,[8] b. 18 Oct. 1835. *Sarah Elizabeth*,[8] b. 12 Dec. 1836; d. 9 April, 1842. *Charles Augustus*,[8] b. 30 Dec. 1837. *George Ticknor*,[8] b. 15 Jan. 1840; d. 25 April, 1841. *William Aylwin*,[8] b. 25 June, 1841. *Julia Nicolina*,[8] b. 23 April, 1844. *Alice Eliza*,[8] b. 19 April, 1848; d. 9 March, 1849. *Edward*,[8] b. 10 Sept. 1850.

Lucy,[7] b. 19 July, 1814; m. 1st, 4 Feb. 1835, Augustus Sheafe, who d. same year. They had *Lucy Augustina*,[8] b. 4 Feb. 1836. *Lucy Cushing*,[7] m. 2d, Theodore S. Cushing, 25 June, 1846. (*See* (183) *above.*)

Charles Cushing,[7] 4th child of Lucy[6] and Henry Sheafe.

Children of Increase [145] *and Elizabeth* (*Hyslop*) *Sumner.*

(186) I. William Hyslop,[6] b. on the night of the 4th of July, 1780; grad. H. C. 1799; aid de camp to Governors Strong and Brooks, to the former in 1806 and from 1813 to 1816, and to the latter from 1816 to 1818, when he was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Brooks. He held that and the Quarter Master General's office under Governors Brooks, Eustis, Lincoln and Davis, till in 1834, when upon his resignation General Dearborn was appointed his successor. In 1808 and the eleven following years he was one of the Representatives of the town of Boston. On the 10 Sept. 1814, he was appointed by Governor Strong Executive Agent to repair "to the District of Maine (which was then invaded by the enemy) and promptly to provide every practicable mean for the defence of that part of the State." On the same day the Commissioners for sea coast defence (Hon. David Cobb, Timothy Pickering, and John Brooks) also confided to him their full power. In Dec. 1814, he was appointed by the Board of War to borrow money of the banks and pay off the troops which had been called out in Maine, and when it was afterwards proposed to send three Commissioners (two from Massachusetts and one from Maine) to the General Government to confer with it upon measures of defence of the State in future, the members of the Legislature from Maine agreed upon him as their Commissioner to represent the interest of that part of the State. In 1816 he was Agent with Hon.

James Lloyd to present the Massachusetts claim to the General Government for Militia services; in Nov. 1826 was appointed by the Secretary of War a member of a Board of Army and Militia officers of which Major General Scott was President, to report a plan for the organization of the Militia and a system of cavalry tactics. In Dec. 1831, Mr. Sumner contracted for the purchase of Greenough's half of Noddles Island (his sister and uncle owning the other half) and projected the settlement of it as a part of the City of Boston. He m. 1st, Mary Ann Perry, 4 Oct. 1826, dau. of Hon. James DeWolf of Bristol, R. I., and wid. of Raymond H. J. Perry, brother of Commodore O. H. Perry. Mrs. Sumner d. 14 July, 1834.*

WILLIAM HYSLOP SUMNER,[6] m. 2d, Maria Foster Greenough, 13 Dec. 1836 (dau. of Elisha Doane, of Cohasset, and wid. of David S. Greenough. See children of David S. and Maria F. Greenough, on p. 63.) She d. 14 Nov. 1843.

WILLIAM H. SUMNER,[6] m. 3d, Mary Dickinson Kemble, of New York, 18 April, 1848. Mrs. S. is a dau. of Robert Tuite Kemble and grand dau. of Gen. John Cadwallader, also a niece of Gov. Thomas Gage, of Mass.

(187) II. MEHETABLE STODDARD,[6] b. 1 Aug. 1784; m. Benjamin Welles, 1 Aug. 1815. She d. 31 Jan. 1826. Children: *Elizabeth*,[7] b. 13 Aug. 1816; m. Stephen H. Perkins, 9 Nov. 1847. They had one child, *Elizabeth Welles*.[8] Mrs. P. d. 10 Feb. 1849. *Georgiana*,[7] b. 22 Sept. 1818; m. John O. Sargent 17 Jan. 1854. *Benjamin Samuel*,[7] b. 27 Dec. 1823; m. Katharine Schemerhorn, 6 June, 1850; have child *Helen*,[8] b. 22 May, 1851.

(188) III. ELIZA,[6] m. James W. Gerard of New York, 3 Oct. 1820. Children: *William Sumner*,[7] b. 12 Nov. 1821; d. 22 March, 1831. *James Watson*,[7] b. 20 June, 1823. *Elizabeth Sumner*,[7] b. 15 January, 1826; m. Frederic Wiggin. They have one child, *Frederic Holme*,[8] b. in London, 26 Dec. 1853. *Juliette Ann*.[7]

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*Her children by her 1st husband were, *James De Wolf*,[7] b. 2 Sept. 1818; m. Julia Sophia Jones, (her grandfather, Hon. Benj. Bourne, was District Judge of Rhode Island,) 3 March, 1836. She was born 22 March, 1816. They had children: *Raymond H. J.*,[8] b. 2 Oct. 1836. *James De Wolf*,[8] b. 22 Dec. 1838. *Calbraith Bourne*,[8] b. 23 Sept. 1846. *Julia Bourne*,[8] b. 6 July, 1850. *Charles Varnum*,[8] b. 18 July 1853.

Nancy,[7] m. Robert Lay.

Alexander,[7] b. 4 May, 1822; m. Lavinia C. Howe, 6 May, 1847. Children: *William Hyslop Sumner*,[8] b. 26 March, 1848. *Mary Ann De Wolf*,[8] b. 2 Aug. 1850. *Josephine De Wolf*,[8] b. 14 June, 1852.

NOTES

ON THE

SHRIMPTON, YEAMANS, AND HYSLOP FAMILIES.

Col. SAMUEL SHRIMPTON was the son of Henry Shrimpton, who was a member of the church in Boston in 1639. Henry had a brother Edward, who left five children, four of these were daughters. The inventory of Henry's estate, taken 24 July, 1666, amounted to £11,979, and occupies twelve folio pages on the Probate Records. In his will dated 17 July, 1666, he gave "£10 to the society of Christians in Noddles Island of which Gold and Osborn were members." The whole of this "island or continent of land" was estimated, in Sir Thomas Temple's deed to Samuel Shrimpton, in 1670, to contain 1,000 acres besides the flats; as, on the 6th of May, 1640, "it was declared that all the flats round about Noddles Island do belong to Noddles Island to low water mark." From Sam'l Shrimpton, as their ancestor, it descended to the Greenough, Hyslop, and Sumner families, one of whom projected its settlement as a part of the city and formed a company for that purpose.

Col. S. went to England and there married Mrs. Elizabeth Breeden. They came to America where their son and only child Samuel was born. Upon an after visit to England, the Colonel and his wife persuaded her niece Elizabeth Richardson to come with them to this country, whom their son Samuel m. 7 May, 1696. They had one child only, a dau. Elizabeth, who m. John Yeamans, of St. James' parish, Westminster, Eng. He was a nephew of Lord Barrington. She died 4 Dec. 1721, æ. 19 years. Mr. Yeamans died at Richmond, Surrey, Eng., in 1767, leaving a plantation in the island of Antigua, (which Gen. Sumner sold on his visit to that island in 1818,) and large estates in America.

It appears, by the family papers, that Col. Shrimpton owned 1-20 of a tract of land lying on the Merrimack river, containing in the whole 60 miles in length, and 12 miles in breadth, on each side of the said river, which he empowered his wife to convey to their dau. Elizabeth Shrimpton, then wife of their son Samuel, afterward wife of David Stoddard. This was confirmed by John Yeamans, in 1720.

Col. Samuel Shrimpton d. of apoplexy, 9 Feb. 1697-8. This fac-simile of his autograph was taken from his will dated 5 June 1697.

His widow* on the 31 May, 1709, m. Simeon Stoddard, the son of Anthony,† who came to Boston in 1639, and died 16 March 1686–7. Simeon[2] had a son Anthony[3] grad. H. C. 1697. He m. Martha Belcher, dau. of Hon. Andrew and sister to Gov. Jonathan Belcher. Children: *Martha*,[4] *Simeon*,[4] grad. H. C. 1726, and *Anthony*.[4]

Martha[4] m. Capt. John Stevens, a merchant of Boston; power of administration granted on his estate, to his widow Martha, 30 Sept. 1776. Inventory taken by Thomas Greenough and William Lowder, 16 May, 1778. Martha Stevens died 7 Sept. 1785, æ 72. Her will was proved 13 Sept. 1785. Increase Sumner and Edward Payne, Executors. By this will, dated 21 March, 1785, she gave in legacies to her relatives 870 acres of land in the town of Ashford, viz., to Cousin John Stoddard land in A. "that formerly belonged to my Bro. Anthony Stoddard" containing about 91 acres, to Belcher Noyes about 118 acres, Wm. Hyslop, Jr., about 57 acres, Wm. [H.] Sumner, son of Increase and Elizabeth, 72 acres, David Hyslop 200 acres, David Greenough 132 acres, Nathaniel Byfield Lyde and Ebenezer Byles 100 acres each.

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* Elizabeth Shrimpton let her dwelling houses, 3 water Mills, negroes, &c. at Notles Island to Nich. Roberts and Ben. Jackson of Boston, Merch^{ts}, for 7 y^{rs}, at £200, p. ann., lease dated April 18, 1700.—*State Archives, Bk.* 40, *p.* 786.

Inventory of the Estate of Madam Eliz^{h} Stoddard, taken 15 July, 1713:—"The Brick dwelling house in King s^{t} £2000—Lead Cistern in the yard £20—Brick House & land in Shrimptons Lane £250—Land at South End of Boston [where the Winthrop house stands] bo^{t} of W^{m} Gree £90—Land bo^{t} of William Wright £60—The Pastures Joyning Beacon Hill [where the State House stands] £150—House & Land at North End of Boston £120—2016 oz^{s} plate at 8s. £806 6."—24 oz. gold £144.

"Noddles Island & stock viz., Land, Houses, &c. £12,000.—House in the tenure of Christopher Caprill £20—Farm at Rumney Marsh [Chelsea] £1000." &c.

Total Amount, £18,044 11s. 9d.

† See N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. Vol. V. (1851) pp. 21–42 for an interesting account of the Stoddard family, to which is annexed the Journal of Hon. John Stoddard (son of the Rev. Solomon and grandson of Anthony,[1]) who, in 1713, was sent by Governor Dudley "as a Commissary to Quebec to negotiate the redemption of prisoners taken from New England."

On p. 25 of that article, line 13 from top, it is stated that David Stoddard m. Elizabeth, *grand-dau.* of Col. Samuel Shrimpton. She was his *dau.-in-law*, the widow of his son Samuel.

Also in legacies, to Rev. Wm. Greenough £750, Sarah Edwards £600, Increase Sumner, Esq., and Edward Payne, Esq., £300 each ; to Hannah, wife of Francis Archibald, and Louisa Oliver £150 each ; to Mary Belcher (Morton) formerly Lyde, Elizabeth Lyde, Louisa Filles of Halifax, Andrew and Elizabeth Belcher, £90 each ; to Wm. Payne, Martha Williams of Roxbury and Mary Buckley £60 each ; to Mercy, wid. of Wm. Stoddard, Mary and Sarah Payne, Rebecca Gore wife of Christopher Gore, Edward Lyde and wife, Martha Byles, Jr., and wife, Mary and Katharine Byles, Rev. John Clarke, Belcher Noyes and Mehetable Stoddard Sumner, £30 each ; to Ann and Mary Lowder, Mary Edwards, Sarah Buckminster of Portsm°, Elizabeth Green, Martha Haslit and Abigail Leighton, Jr., £15 each. To the Deacons of the South ch. for the poor of s[d] church, £30 ; to the Overseers of the Poor in Boston and their Successors in s[d] office £300, the Interest of which to be annually given to the descendants of such reputable Familys as may be so reduced by the providence of God as to want some assistance to prevent their becoming a Town charge.

The wid. of Samuel Shrimpton, Jr., m. David[3] Stoddard, son of Simeon,[2] 23 Dec. 1713, and had children : *Mary*,[4] b. 11 Nov. 1715, who m. Rev. Charles Chauncy, D. D., no issue, a funeral discourse was preached on the death of Mrs. C. by Rev. Dr. Clarke ; *Sarah*,[4] b 10 Aug. 1718, m. Deacon Thomas Greenough, 24 May, 1750 ; *Mehetable*,[4] b. 5 July, 1719, m. William Hyslop, 25 Oct. 1750, (*see p.* 66.) Deacon Greenough was b. May, 1710, and d. 16 Aug. 1785 ; his wife d. March 1778. They had children :—

David Stoddard,[5] Esq., b. 31 July 1752, m. wid. Ann Doane, 11 May, 1784. (She having then a son John Doane who m. Persis Crafts. He d. 9 April, 1795, æ 22 years, without issue. His wid. m. —— Homes, and d. in 1849.) The maiden name of wid. Doane was Ann Hough. She d. 9 July 1802. *David Stoddard*,[5] and Ann Greenough had an only child, *David Stoddard*,[6] b. 27 March, 1787, grad. H. C. 1805. He was Lt. Col, of the Independent Cadets, and m. Maria Foster Doane, dau. of Elisha Doane of Cohasset, 14 June 1813. She was b. 2 Jan. 1793. They had children : *David Stoddard*,[7] b. 10 July, 1814 ; H. C. 1833 ; and commanded the same company his father did. He m. Anna A. Parkman, 10 Oct. 1843 and had 3 children : *David Stoddard*,[8] b. 16 July, 1844 ; *John*,[8] b. 25 March, 1846 ; *George Russell*,[8] b. 28 June, 1849.

John,[7] (2d son of David S.[6] and Maria F. Greenough,) b. 19 Oct. 1815, d. 8 March, 1842. *Anna*,[7] b. 13 Oct. 1817, m. Henry K. Burgwyn, 29 Nov. 1838 ; had 8 children : Maria, Henry King, Anna Greenough, Wm. H. Sumner, John Collinson, George Pollock, Alveston, —— Pierpont.

Maria,[7] (3d child of David S.[6]) b. 11 Jan. 1820; d. 22 Aug. 1820. *James*,[7] b. 8 Oct. 1821; H. C. 1842; now living. *George*,[7] b. 17 July, 1824; d. 22 Aug. 1824. *Maria*,[7] b. 29 Sept. 1828; d. 13 Aug. 1830. *Jane Doane*,[7] b. 26 Dec. 1830; d. 29 March, 1847.

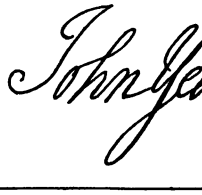
Col. David Stoddard Greenough,[6] d. 6 Aug. 1830. His wid. m. Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, 13 Dec. 1836, (his 2d marriage.) She d. 14 Nov. 1843.

William,[5] (2d son of Deac. Thomas and Sarah Greenough) was born 29 June, 1756; grad. Y. C. 1774. He was a minister at Newton; m. 1st, Abigail, dau. of Rev. Stephen Badger of Natick, 1 June, 1785. Children: *Sarah C.*[6] b. at Newton 24 Aug. 1787; m. Josiah Fuller, Jr. 27 April, 1789; d. 20 Dec. 1815. *Abigail*,[6] b. 24 April, 1790; m. Robert H. Thayer, 11 June, 1816. *William*,[6] b. 14 Sept. 1792; m. Sarah Gardner, 23 Aug. 1817. Children: *William Whitwell*,[7] b. 25 June, 1818; H. C. 1837; m. Catharine Scollay, dau. of Charles P. Curtis, 15 June, 1841. Children: *William*,[8] b. 29 June, 1843. *Charles Pelham*,[8] b. 29 July, 1844. *Anna Scollay*,[8] b. 14 May, 1847; d. 21 Aug. 1847. *Malcom Scollay*,[8] b. 31 Aug. 1848. *Catharine Margaret*,[8] b. 12 Jan. 1852. *Ann*,[6] (dau. of Wm.[5]) b. 23 Sept. 1794; d. 1 March, 1816.

Rev. Wm.[5] Greenough m. 2d, Lydia Haskins of Boston, 22 May, 1798. Children: *Hannah*,[6] b. 6 April, 1799. *Martha Stevens*,[6] b. 22 Aug. 1801; m. Joseph H. Thayer, 7 Dec. 1819. *Thomas*,[6] b. 11 June, 1803; m. Mary J. Caruthers, 11 Sept. 1826; had 7 children. *Fanny*,[6] b. 17 Dec. 1805; d. at Amherst, 15 Dec. 1837. *Elizabeth*,[6] b. 13 Sept. 1807; m. Isaac R. Barbour, 7 Feb. 1838.

David Stoddard Greenough,[5] Esq. died 24 Aug. 1826, æ. 74. Rev. *William*[5] died in 1831, æ. 75. *Yeamans*[5] *and Newman*[5] (gemini children of Deac. Thomas[4] and Sarah Greenough) b. 4 May, 1758; d. young; and *Chauncy*,[5] b. 25 July, 1760; d. 7 Oct. 1778.

John[3] Yeamans, Lieut. Gov. of the Island of Antigua, m. —— Nichols; children, *John*,[3] d. young. *Henry*,[3] m. —— Shute, who had John,[4] who m. Elizabeth Shrimpton. They had a son, *Shute Shrimpton*,[5] b. 20 Aug. 1721, who mar. Matilda Gunthorp. *Shute Shrimpton*,[5] and Matilda, had two daughters and a son John,[6] all d. young; also a son Shute,[6] who died



* Autograph of John[4] Yeamans.

of consumption on his passage to America, 9 June, 1774, æ. about 20. Shute Shrimpton Yeamans[5] died 10 Sept. 1769.*

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* By the will of Shute Shrimpton Yeamans, (his son Shute having died under age, and without issue,) Noddle's Island was given to his three aunts, Mary Chauncy, Sarah Greenough and Mehetable Hyslop, in fee tail. They all suffered a common recovery, and became tenants in common in fee simple. Mrs. Greenough's 2-6 descended to her two sons, David and William, in equal moieties. Mrs. Hyslop's 2-6 descended to her two children, David Hyslop and Elizabeth Sumner, 1-6 to each. Mrs. Chauncy's 2-6 were divided between her two sister's children, viz.: 1-6 to David S. Greenough, who bought out his brother William. The fee of Mrs. Chauncy's other half, or 1-6, came to Mrs. Elizabeth Sumner, she giving a moiety of the income thereof to her brother David, during his life. By all which David S. Greenough became the owner in fee of 3-6, Mrs. Elizabeth Sumner, 2-6, and David Hyslop, 1-6. Mrs. Chauncy's 2-6 of the Antigua Estate descended to the heirs of Lt. Gov. Yeamans.

Noddle's Island was leased to Mr. Henery H. Williams, as was also the Farm of 400 acres in Chelsea (formerly Rumney Marsh,) which was owned by the same devisees. Mr. Williams had a lease of the former from March, 1765, (at which time the rent was £130,) until he was succeeded as tenant by his son Thomas, who held it for some years, at an annual rent of $1000, till 1832, making in all a period of 67 years,—so long that the island had almost lost its cognomen, and was familiarly called Williams' Island.

In the division of the estate of Mrs. Sumner among the three heirs after an appraisement by Dea. William Brown, Uriah Cotting, and Ebenezer Francis, Esquires, her part of Noddle's Island fell by lot to her daughter Eliza, now Mrs. Gerard. This mode of division was adopted by Wm. H. Sumner, in order to avoid those feelings of jealousy which too often arise from the distribution of property. He, having from his arrival at age, had an intimate knowledge of the estate from his charge of his mother's part of the Island, and having for a long time contemplated appropriating it to its present purpose, subsequently acquired his own interest in it in 1832, by purchase from the heirs of David S. Greenough.

In 1779 the Chelsea Farm was leased for £300 a year, and Gen. Sumner has now in his possession a memorandum showing a remarkable pertinacity in the parties it relates to, it being an envelope containing Mr. Hyslop's share of the rent for that year, in seven bills of credit, with the words, "This is Mr. Hyslop's money," on the outside, and on the inside the following statement:—"This hundred pounds is one-third of the rent for Chelsea Farm. Doct. Chauncy and myself Lett the said Farm for the year 1779, to March 25, 1780, to Mr. Williams, for three hundred pounds, and I took the money and gave Mr. Williams a Receipt in full. I paid Dr. Chauncy his hundred pounds, and sent the inclosed hundred pounds to Brother Hyslope, and he sent it back to me, and sent word he would not receive it of me, but would receive it of Williams. I told Williams he must take the money back and pay it to Mr. Hyslope, but he said he would not, so I have kept it for whoever it belongs to."

(Signed) THOS. GREENOUGH.

This Thos. Greenough was one of the Executors of Shute Shrimpton Yeamans' will, above mentioned.

A dau. of Henry[3] Yeamans d. unm.; another dau. *Elizabeth*, m. —— Smith of St. Thomas; no issue. She m. —— Flock of St. Eustatius, and had two daus. one of whom it is supposed m. John Duvind. They had a son Daniel,[6] who had a son John,[7] both father and son b. in St. Thomas, consequently aliens, and incapable of inheriting in Antigua.

William[3] and wife Mary had *John*,[4] who m. —— Kerr. They had two sons, who d. in infancy, and a dau. Elizabeth,[5] who m. 1st, William Archbold; 2d, Sir James Laroch. She d. without issue. *Sarah*,[4] m. 1st, William Thomas; children, *William*,[5] who d. unm. *Elizabeth*,[5] m. Francis Farley, no issue. *Sarah*,[4] m. 2d, William Archbold, and had Sarah,[5] who m. Ernest Udney. *Charity*,[4] m. Wm. McKennen. *Mary*,[4] m. Joseph Martin. *Frances*,[4] m. Nicholas Collins, and had a dau. Mary,[5] who m. Nicholas Lynch. They had a dau. Mary,[6] who m. Samuel Athill. *Elizabeth*,[4] m. Samuel Elliot; they had a son *Samuel*.[5] *Rachel*,[4] m. 1st, James Emery; 2d, Wm. Woodly Parsons; 3d, Lockhart Russell.

A dau. of John,[2] (the Lt. Gov.) m. John Sawcutt; another m. John Ash; *Rachel*,[3] d. unm. *Henrietta*,[3] m. Col. Martin. A dau. of John,[2] m. —— Byam, another dau. m. —— Freeman.

William Hyslop, Esq., son of James Hyslop, was bap. 26 Sept. 1714. He came from Humly Parish, near Haddington, Co. East Lowden, in Scotland; was a merchant in Boston in 1746, and was burnt out by the great fire in 1760. His store was on the wharf formerly known as "Codman's," which was sold to the city for the Quincy Market House by the heirs of John Codman, Mr. Hyslop having previously conveyed his part of it to Mr. C. He was an importer of Scotch Goods from Glasgow, and particularly of Scotch Bibles, of which he sold immense numbers.

He was a very strong Calvinist, and when the Brattle Street Church, of which he was a member, proposed to have an organ he strenuously opposed it as a wicked innovation. No organs were used at that time except by the Episcopalians, and the proposition to have one in a Congregational Church so far conflicted with his ideas of devout religious worship that he said he should leave the church if they carried it into effect. The organ had been sent for, however, and in due course of time it arrived from London, in the ship Minerva, which anchored off Long wharf. Dr. Thacher the minister of Brattle Street Church, and Dr. Eckley of the Old South, (whose sanction and countenance Dr. Thacher desired on

the occasion) both Calvinists, waited upon Mr. Hyslop at Brookline, on its arrival, and acquainted him with the fact. "And what are you going to do with it?" said he indignantly. "Set it up;" was the reply. "You remember what I told you," said Mr. Hyslop, and continued, "I never will hear it. But I have another proposition to make, if you will tell me the cost of it, and that is, that *if you will throw it overboard, I will pay for it.*" The organ, however, was set up, and Mr. Hyslop discontinued his attendance at Brattle Street, and went to the Rev. Mr. Jackson's church at Brookline, where he resided. Even here, however, he was not free from annoyance, as a bass viol was used in that choir, and on a certain occasion, he was heard to exclaim, "*If I could only get hold of that big fiddle, I'd smash it to pieces.*"

He resided on the farm in Brookline, owned for about a century and a half by the Boylston family. One of the members of this family, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, an eminent physician of Boston, was born on it in 1680, and, after a long and distinguished life, died there, in 1766, in the 87th year of his age. He it was who introduced the inoculation of the small pox into Boston, in 1720, first trying it in his own family, and meeting with success, soon extended it to several hundreds, and completely demonstrated the utility and usefulness of the practice. It was then regarded as a murderous innovation, and his life was often in danger from violence. This was previous to its introduction into Great Britain, which afterwards took place in consequence of his success here. And on visiting England, in 1725, he was elected F. R. S., and received many other flattering attentions.

Nicholas Boylston, by his will, dated Aug. 1, 1771, directed his executors to buy this estate of Mr. Hyslop, and convey it to the church in Brookline; but this was never accomplished. From Mr. Hyslop the estate descended to his son David, who devised it to his sister's, Mrs. Sumner's, children. A part of it was lately sold to the City of Boston for the Water Reservoir.

On the 25th of October, 1750, Mr. Hyslop married Mehetable, dau. of David and Elizabeth Stoddard. She d. 19 Nov. 1792, in the 74th year of her age. He d. 11 Aug. 1796, in the 83d year of his age; children, *James*, b. 17 Sept. 1751; d. 9 May, 1752. *William*, b. 6 Nov. 1753; m. Betsy Williams of Salem, 11 June, 1787. He d. 9 July, 1792, no children. *David*, b. 28 Dec. 1755; m. Eliza Stone of Concord, Sept. 1793. She d. at York, Me. 6 June, 1808. He m. 2d, Jane, dau.

of Joseph and Jane Woodward of Boston, 19 Oct. 1809. She was b. 9 Sept. 1783; d. 13 Oct. 1848. He d. 16 Aug. 1822, æ. 67. Their children, David, b. 27 Oct. 1810; d. 29 Sept. 1831, leaving his mother sole heir. Jane, b. 4 Jan. 1814; d. 13 Sept. 1823. *Mehetable Stoddard*, b. 11 Feb. 1817; d. 15 June, 1818. Mary Ann, b. 30 July, 1818; d. 15 Feb. 1819.

Jane, the wid. of *David*, m. John Hayden, 22 May, 1825. He was b. 11 July, 1768; d. 15 July, 1844. Mrs. Hayden had no child by her second husband. Mr. Hayden had several children by his first wife, all of whom died in infancy, excepting two who survived him, viz.: *John C.* a physician in Boston, b. 23 Sept. 1801, and *Wm. Augustus*, b. 29 March, 1805.

The 4th child of William and Mehetable Hyslop was *Elizabeth*, b. 5 Aug. 1757, who m. Gov. Increase Sumner, 30 Sept. 1779.

Their 5th child was *Mehetable*, b. 15 Sept. 1763; d. same day.

Portraits of various Members of the Family are in possession of the following individuals:—

Portrait of Simeon Stoddard and his 2d wife, Elizabeth (Shrimpton), in possession of W. H. Sumner.

Portrait of Anthony[3] Stoddard and his wife, Martha (Belcher), in possession of Mrs. Gerard, N. Y.

Portrait of David Stoddard, in possession of D. S. Greenough.

Portrait of Deac. Thomas Greenough and wife, of David Stoddard[5] Greenough and Ann (Doane) his wife, and of Col. David S.[6] Greenough, in possession of D. S. Greenough.

Portrait of the widow of Col. David S.[6] Greenough, in possession of W. H. Sumner, her 2d husband.

John Yeamans' miniature, in possession of W. H. Sumner.

Portrait, half length, of Shute Shrimpton Yeamans,* in possession of Mrs. Gerard.

A small picture, whole length portrait of John Yeamans and Shute Shrimpton Yeamans, in possession of D. S. Greenough.

Portrait of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, in possession of W. H. Sumner.

William and David Hyslop, father and son, (miniatures,) in possession of W. H. Sumner.

Gov. Increase Sumner and wife, in possession of W. H. Sumner.

Two female portraits of the Yeamans family, in possession of Benj. Welles, Boston.

A portrait of Elizabeth Shrimpton, who m. John Yeamans, in possession of Mrs. Gerard.

Portrait of Wm. H. Sumner, in possession of Mr. Gerard.

Besides the portraits mentioned, there are several paintings by the old masters, which came through the Yeamanses, and are now in possession of the Sumner and Greenough families.

There are several pieces of plate with the Shrimpton and Yeamans' arms upon them, and a pair of embroidered high heeled shoes, in possession of William H. Summer, the latter of which have the maker's stamp on the inside, in a circle, containing the masonic square and compass, and the words, "Made by Winth[p] Gray, near the Cornfield, Boston —" He has also the parchment commission of Governor Samuel Shute of Massachusetts, under the great seal of Great Britain, dated 15th June, in the 2d year of the reign of George I, (1716.)

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* A full length portrait of Shute Shrimpton Yeamans was taken from the hall of the Maverick House, East Boston, to which it was loaned.

A John Sumner was admitted an inhabitant of Boston 29 Jan. 1655. See *Hist. & Antiqs.* of Boston, 341.

A Thomas Sumner was among the settlers of Rowley, Ms., 1643. *Farmer.*

A William Sumner married Rachel, dau. of Dr. William Avery, of Dedham, 22 May, 1676. He was living 15 Oct. 1683. W. R. D. *in King's Chapel Epitaphs*, p. 303.

Of the above three Sumners we are now unable to add anything farther.

In November, 1786, a part of the County of Davidson, N. C., (*now Tenn.*) was erected into a County by the name of Sumner. This name was given as a testimony of respect and gratitude to Brigadier General Jethro Sumner of the North Carolina line, who continued during the whole war in the service of his country. He acted a distinguished part in many of the hottest actions which took place during the war, and was as eminent for personal valor as he was for his equanimity and suavity of manners.

General Sumner was a native of Virginia. After the war he married a wealthy widow at Newbern, and died in Warren Co., N. C. The following inscription is upon his tombstone: "To the memory of GENERAL JETHRO SUMNER, one of the heroes of '76." See Wheeler's *History of North Carolina*, p. 425. Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, pp. 625 and 697. *Southron*, 1841, p. 39.

The town of Sumner, Oxford Co., Me., derived its name from Gov'r Increase Sumner, and was incorporated in 1798. This was one of the 180 towns mentioned on p. 26, which, in 1799, gave the Governor a unanimous vote.

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